THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,702—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
27th July.	EGYPT	8000	......	..
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th „	PERSIA	8000	......	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th „	HIMALAYA	7000	......	...
31st „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	......	...
14th „	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12358
21st „	ARCADIA	7500	......	...
28th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	......	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
19th „	PERSIA	8000	......	..
26th „	* MALOJA	12431	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	INDIA	8000	......	...
9th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
16th „	ARABIA	8000	......	...
23rd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th „	MEDINA	12358	......	..

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta: GRINDLAY & Co.
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi 1912.	Leave Bombay 1912.
City of Manchester	5551	25th July	......
† City of York	7810	31st „	......
† Newby Hall	4388	15th Aug.	......
* Locksley Hall	3634	...	31st Aug.
City of Poona	8500	4th Sept.	......
Trafford Hall	5321	7th „	......
City of Athens	5594	...	7th Sept.
City of Lahore	6875	3rd Oct.	......
City of Calcutta	7512	11th „	......
A Steamer	...	17th „	......
City of Paris	9200	2nd Nov.	......
City of Birmingham	7475	12th „	......
City of Marseilles	8800	19th „	......
City of Poona	8500	28th „	......
Trafford Hall	5321	6th Dec.	......
City of Athens	5594	13th „	......
City of Karachi	5568	21st „	......

NOTE—All the above Steamers except the Newby Hall, Locksley Hall and Trafford Hall have second class accommodation.
* These are "B" class steamers.
† Calling at PORT SUDAN.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples...... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	23 „	Naples...... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8800	5 Oct.	....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 „	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 „	Marseilles 31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 „	Naples....8 Nov.	23 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	8 Nov.	Marseilles 16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6973	30 „	....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	1913 2-3 Jan.

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co., Ld.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs.	25th July	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday	26th July †	6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barala," 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 24th instant, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on Thursday 8th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Palitana" 2998 Tons on 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
23rd July, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 750
To London via Trieste	„ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 908 „ 1088*

Second Class—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
To London via Trieste	„ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	„ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon-Class—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
To London via Trieste	„ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	„ 832 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Austria	7590	D. Cosulich	6th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
b Kanzler	3000	Schapp	2nd August 1912.
Markgraf	3680	Jantzen	17th August 1912.
b Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Sept. 1912.

b Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay 10th July, 1912.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

Established 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

Capital paid up	£400,000
Reserve	£ 50,000

Head Office:—16 Charing Cross, London.

Branches:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,650,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.

Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S,
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon

Manilla
Cebu
Iloilo
Hongkong
Canton
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

Head Office:—ST. PETERSBURG.
London Office:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Bakou
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo

Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa

Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong

Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang

Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH CLOCKS.

DECORATIVE
CHIMING
BRACKET
GRANDFATHER
WALL DIALS
TOWER

A general impression prevails that the manufacture of English Decorative and other house clocks has practically ceased because British workman do not choose to compete with the Continental and American machine made clocks most of which are turned out like buttons, made of wood and wire and are worse even than the old fashioned Dutch. This belief is wrong as there still exist in England many conservative clockmakers who have doggedly persevered through all viscisitudes brought about by the cheap machine made article, to hold their own in the High Class Hand-made English House and other clocks. From the excellent traditions of the past, there is no doubt that the English Clocks are the finest exponents of the "clockmaker's Art and Mystery." It is for this reason that the English article maintains its first position against all competition. Built on the most scientific lines and sound construction and holding the highest character in public opinion for what is generally known as "remarkable finish," the English clocks demonstrate their pre-eminence in accuracy in time-keeping and in their durability. A hundred years of satisfactory usefulness is not too much to expect from an English Clock of any description. This supremacy is now so well acknowledged that Continental manufacturers endeavour to imitate them and even catalogue them under English names.

The old fashion of adding chimes to clocks has greatly revived in the last few years and this revival is specially associated with the English House Clock in imitation of the Great Westminster Clock whose hour bell weighs 13½ tons and is 9 feet in diameter and the quarter bells measure from 3 feet 6 in. to 6 feet diameter the large and weigh from 78 cwt to 21 cwt. The bells cost £6,000 and the Clock Rs. 4,080 or a total of Rupees 1,51,200 in Indian money.

The chimes in English House Clocks are carefully and musically tuned to one another and they give forth not only a pleasing correspondence of sound but a flood of rich music in absolute harmonious accord.

As a special attraction, Continental imitations of English House Clocks offer a 14 days wind or a 30 days wind. A little thought, however, will disclose to anybody that there is not much use in having clocks to go more than a little over 8 days (to allow the possible forgetting of a day), as a week is the easiest period to remember. English Clocks can also be made to go a month by adding another wheel; and even a year by adding two, but the practical English Clockmaker finds it better to adopt that principle of construction which reduces strain and friction.

There is only one house in Bombay where English Clocks may be obtained in any variety.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

- 4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
- 4 BARTLETT PEARS
- 4 APRICOTS
- 4 GREENGAGES
- 4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
- 3 STEWED PRUNES
- 1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people. is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

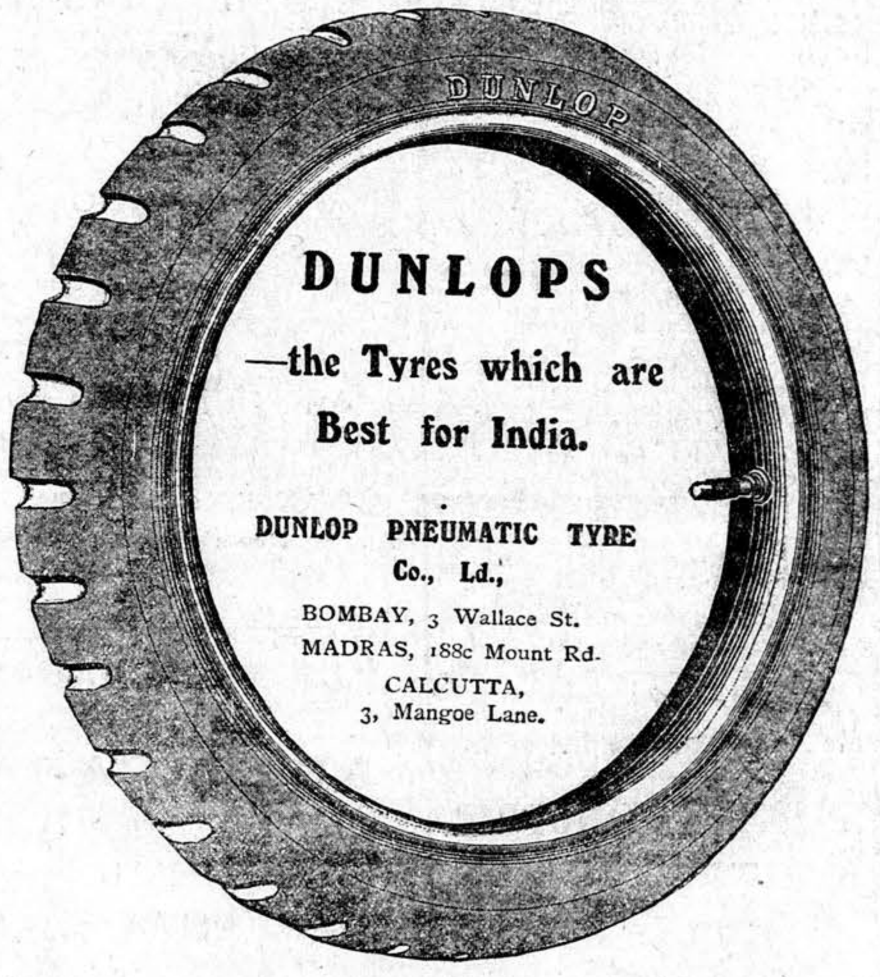
LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.


DUNLOP
DUNLOPS
—the Tyres which are Best for India.
DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, 3 Wallace St.
MADRAS, 188c Mount Rd.
CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane.

BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre
IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.
In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath. prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 61 Hornby Road, (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

SAINT ANDREW'S DAY SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the Committee of the above Society will be held in Mr. McBain's OFFICE, at Canada Building, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 6 P.M., for the purpose of considering proposals for the forthcoming St. Andrew's Dinner on the 30th November next.

A. M. REITH,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the erection of a building for the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, at Nos. 2 and 3, Clive Row, Calcutta.

TENDERS addressed to the Directors will be received up to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 7th Proximo, at the Head Office, Bombay, or the Calcutta Branch Office of the Company.

Form of Tender can be obtained from R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or from the Branch Secretary of the Company, 28, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta or from the Office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 (five rupees) per each copy.

Plans, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of Works, and any other information can be obtained from the above-named places.

The Directors of the Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MISTRI & BHEDWAR, B. A.'s., L. C. E.'s.,
Architects.

Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1912.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL COAL AND COKE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COAL and COKE, to be delivered during the year 1913 as under :—

BEST STEAM COAL FOR USE ON LOCOMOTIVES.

CONTRACT (A)—10,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 3,300 Tons in Railway Wagons at Waltair.

CONTRACT (B)—1,00,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 8,300 Tons in Railway Wagons, in the Madras Harbour or in the Rayapuram Station Yard.

CONTRACT (C)—80,000 Tons, of which not less than 30,000 Tons, must be delivered between the 1st January and 31st March, and the balance in full cargos at regular intervals between the 1st July and 31st December, in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COAL FOR SMITHS SHOP PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (D)—2,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 170 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (E)—1,500 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 750 Tons each, one between 1st January and 31st March, and one between 1st July and 30th September, in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COKE FOR FOUNDRY PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (F)—2,500 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 200 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (G)—600 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 300 Tons each, one between 1st January and 31st March, and one between 1st July and 30th September, in Railway Wagons, in the Mormugao Harbour.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each contract as detailed above.

The Coal and Coke to be supplied will be open to inspection by the Indian Railway Board's Mining Engineer.

Deposits as under must be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras, and the receipts for the same sent with Tenders. These amounts will be retained as part security deposit against fulfilment of contracts by those whose Tenders are accepted and returned to those whose Tenders are not accepted :—

Contracts	......B. and C......	Rs. 2,000.
do.	......A. and F......	Rs. 1,000.
do.	......D. E. and G......	Rs. 400.

A formal agreement with the Company must be executed within thirty days of acceptance of Tender otherwise the security deposit will be forfeited.

The quantities of Coal given as requirements for the year 1913, against Contracts A. B. and C. may be accepted as the Company's requirements for the years 1914 and 1915, and alternative Tenders can be submitted for these contracts, one for supplies during the year 1913, and one for supplies during the three years 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, from the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Perambur Works, Madras.

Tenders from Principals (not Agents) only will be considered and they must be enclosed in sealed covers subscribed "TENDER for COAL (or COKE)" addressed to the AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway, Rayapuram.

Tenders will be received up to the 19th August, 1912.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender.

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NOTICE.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... " 3,00,000

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Under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the 2nd mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Bai Laxmibai, wife of Vithoba Ramchandra Parab, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said 2nd mortgage, under the indenture of 2nd mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1911, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and Bhaidass Thakoredass of the other part, subject to an indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of February 1911, and made between the mortgagor of the one part, Hormusji Muncherji Cama, Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Sorabji Edulji, Nanabhoy Hormusji Banaji and Fardunji Hormusji Banaji of the second part, and the said Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Hormusji Muncherji Cama and Sorabji Edulji and Jamsetji Pochaji of the 3rd part, and the principal sum of Rs. 20,000 and interest thereby secured and created on the undermentioned property, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of July 1912, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

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All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 410 1-2 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 313, and New No. A-2109, Old Survey No. 15, and New Survey No. 2-7389, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1655 (1), and Street No. 203, and bounded as follows, i.e :—On or towards the east partly by the property of Raghunath Pathaji and partly by the property of Cursetji Cowasji Damania, on or towards the west by a passage ; on or towards the north by the property of Raghunath Makund and on or towards the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

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SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1912.

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No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

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371—1 case electric lamps.
R. and C. 3531—1 case machinery (wheel).
C. and J. N. A. T. H. 8—1 case calendars.
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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1912.

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24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at Mahim, near Vanjawari.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs J. S. MODY and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney for the Mortgagees, Messrs Gulbaji Ajesiji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Nihalchand Panaji under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of November, 1908, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground containing by admeasurement 163-36 square yards or thereabouts, which is a portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 379, New No. 4132, Old Survey No. 29, and New Survey No. 15, whereof Doolabhdas Balmookandas is the present fazandar situate, lying and being in Mahim without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with two houses or buildings built and standing thereon, which are contiguous to each other and which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward, Nos. 5079 and 5080, and Street Nos. 407 and 408, and bounded as follows: That is to say on the south by the property of Killa Moolji, on the west by the property of Karimji Boodaji, on the east by a public passage, and on the north by the Vanjawari public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney for the mortgagees at his office, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	" 11 0
Quarterly	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".
See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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B. O. C.
—B. O. C. KEROSINES—
Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
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PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.
Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [22ND JULY, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Box Sovs & half Sovs.......	Rs. 7,140	Trieste	Eastern Bank
Other Gold Coins	9,787	do	do
and Rupees ...	126	do	do
247 Bars Silver.	5,25,000	London	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th July, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway............	10	11,972
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	17	20,643

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank remittance is small, and Private Bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are a little steadier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France	...170 1-2.
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147
Shanghai "	.. 200
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 3-8 for the Settlement and with slight fluctuations during the day, has advanced 1-8 in both positions, closing as under. A fair business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 96 9 0
Settlement ...	" 96 8 0

BULLION:—

The London market on Saturday closed with an advance of 1-16 in both ready and forward silver, the rates being 27 7-8 and 28 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 60 1-2. The local market has been irregular and prices have fluctuated during the day. The business passing has been moderate and rates close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian "	" 23 15 9
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 70 11 0
1st Settlement	" 70 12 0
2nd Settlement	" 70 15 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 80 1 0
1st Settlement	" 80 2 0
2nd Settlement	" 80 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed easier on Saturday with a small decline. Liverpool also closed easier. Crops reports from America are conflicting, and the near future of the market continues uncertain. In the local market the feeling is quieter, and prices opened easier owing to favourable reports from up-country regarding the rainfall and the prospects of the crop: Good Broach opened at Rs. 311 and during the morning the rate declined to Rs. 309 1-2. At Colaba the market eased down to Rs. 307, with more sellers than buyers, and closes at this price. Quotations for other descriptions are more or less nominal in the absence of business. The market has already discounted the better crop news here, and is likely to follow home advices to-morrow.

Prices for ready cotton are easier in sympathy with the drop in contract rates, The demand is very moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.			
Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	316	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	307	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	"	305	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	303	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	296	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	"	293	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	"	281	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	271	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	273	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	"	281	Dec.
" " " ...	"	288	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	"	257-8	Jan.
OLD CROP.			
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	294	July-Aug
Good H. G. Westerns ...	"	265	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	"	276	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	9,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·90	6·85	6·72	6·65	
—02	—02	—02	—03	
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
6·61	6·60	6·60	6·60	6·61
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet with only a small business doing.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 2 0 B.T.
September ...	" 12 0 0 R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	" 10 14 6 "

RAPESEED:—Firm.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs. 8 6 9 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	" 8 6 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ...	" 9 6 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 55 0 0 D J

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs 13 1 0 B. T.
Forward	" 13 12 6 R. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 37 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready.	Rs. 27 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Easier.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs. 46 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 1 0 R. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 4 6 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ...	" 5 7 0 "
" " May 1913 ...	" 5 8 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,765 X D
Bank of India	65 X D
Central Bank of India Ld. ...	28 1-2
Eastern Bank	87 1-2
Indian Specie	66 C D

MILLS.

David	450
Kohinoor	775
Manockji Petit	2,685
New City Mill ...	1,020
New Great Eastern	242 1-2
Standard	1,345

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	179
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	190
Bombay S. N. Pref.	290
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22 3-4
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld Ord...	90
do Dfd.	192

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	74 1-4 X D
Tapti Valley	542 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	1,575	bales.
Wheat	48,979	cwts.
Linseed	21,815	"
Rapeseed	6,809	"
Gingellyseed	1,244	"
Poppyseed	964	"
Groundnuts...	473	"
Castorseed	3,156	"
Rice	2,570	"
Myrabollams..	2,121	"
Cottonseed	540	"
Mowraseed	472	"
Gram	1,991	"
Joowar	887	"
Maize	Nil.	
Barley	1,250	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 20th July 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 13th July 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	July 13. Rs.	July 20. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,40,18,718	3,44,27,675
Other Deposits	10,49,68,088	10,46,81,048
Post Bills	7,997	7,997
Sundries	20,66,957	18,63,332
	14,16,61,755	16,15,80,052
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ..	1,96,10,761	2,43,25,476
Other authorised Securities	68,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,34,17,584	1,27,38,553
Loans do. do. ...	3,33,12,182	4,82,05,654
Bills discounted and purchased	1,82,66,770	1,77,87,189
Dead Stock	2,34,355	2,34,355
Stamps	5,106	5,022
Bullion	17,43,314	17,12,676
Balances with other Banks.	1,74,091	2,98,381
Sundries...........................	3,59,468	2,68,740
Cash	5,44,69,234	5,59,35,146
	14,16,61,755	16,15,80,052

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th July, 1912, as compared with the statement of 9th July, 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	July 9. Rs.	a.	p.	July 16. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	2,20,44,735	13	7	1,96,21,861	11	11
Other Deposits, &c	17,02,95,463	1	8	17,47,16,963	4	4
Bank Post Bills, &c..............	15,35,536	8	10	7,65,908	4	8
Sundries	16,71,872	3	1	14,55,926	4	3
	23,38,47,607	11	2	23,48,60,669	9	2
ASSETS.	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**
Govt. Securities	2,48,88,365	0	0	2,19,08,280	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	52,25,852	0	0	51,42,682	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,73,26,953	0	3	3,66,51,486	3	3
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,97,67,412	12	10	3,75,57,881	3	6
Bills discounted, &c	2,77,47,197	5	1	2,72,51,807	15	3
Balances with other Banks ...	29,21,914	10	11	34,07,185	14	10
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock......	25,10,981	0	7	25,11,835	15	11
Stamps	12,434	13	1	12,257	4	0
Sundries	8,81,345	14	5	6,65,504	1	11
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	14,12,82,456	9	2	13,51,08,920	10	8
Cash, &c., at... Branches	9,25,65,151	2	0	9,97,51,748	14	6
	23,38,47,667	11	2	23,48,60,669	9	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	2,64,111	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	21,58,763	Do.
Other Deposits	44,21,501	Increase.
Post Bills.........................	7,69,628	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.............	30,63,255	Decrease.
Loans..................................	6,75,467	Do.
Accounts of Credit	22,09,531	Do.
Mercantile Bills	4,95,390	Do.
Cash at Head Office	52,58,559	Increase.
Do. at Branches	19,28,039	Do.

Percentage 50·74.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—850 bales wool, N Khatow; 200 bales wool, T Tezpal; 34 bales wool, S Gamberchand; 167 bales wool, V Tejpal; 102 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1482 cwts mustardseed, L Pragji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ashburton s—3136 cwts myrabollams, P Mathoordas and Co.

Egypt s—4 bales carpets, Thos Cook and Son,

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—2 cases piecegoods 19 bales woollencarpets, King King and Co; 52 cwts turmeric bulb 12 cwts sandlewood chips, Sorabjee Nowrojee and Co; 157 cwts mica, King King and Co; 2 cases sandwoodboxes 1 case brass-ware, L B Bhootwalla; 77 cwts old rubber, A H A Shoewalla; 210 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 80 cwts turmeric, P S Trewadi 215 bales sawri cotton, M Chogpal; 7 bales carpets, A Laduck; 694 cwts turmeric, 30 cwts wild mace, E Sooltanally; 2 bales hide, J M Rehimtoola; 93 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 51 bales hides, A and E Haji Mahomed.

Umvolasi s—8 bales hides, J M Rahimtoola; 10 ton horns, Hollingshurst and Co; 358 cwts oil, cake meal, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 30 bales cotton L Dewraz and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollems, M Chagpal; 150 bales sawri cotton, J Cassum.

FOR VALETTA.

Egypt s—10 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of York s—500 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Oran s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2938 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Kaliandas Bros; 2000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langdale s—500 cwts myrabollams, 315 cwts gum, S Cooverjee and Co; 6200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 400 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Oran s—1000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—610 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 20 cwts rough garnet stone, J M Sulley Mahomed.

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—200 cwts turmeric R Damjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—781 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano.

FOR ANESTRE.

Trieste s—200 bales cotton, M Munchershah and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—11 cwts salares, 41 cwts bonax, 4 1-2 cwts cloves, A Nooridin.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton, the M B Kaisha; 2,000 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd July, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	22	12	...	1	57
Suez.........	22	13	50	...	52

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-8-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cypher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-10).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk, (15-5-12).

Dilon reports line interrupted to Behbehan. Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams in cypher or Code language cannot be accepted for Rhodes (12-7-12).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Talifu and Yumanfu (18-7-12).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL

R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1912.

419. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana to-morrow Wednesday the 24th Instant at 7-30 a m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

420. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Company:—

No. 7352 Vol W Scott.

421. Lecture.—Attention is drawn to this Office Circular dated 19th instant.

The next Lecture will be held in the Bombay Vol Artillery Lecture Room near Brigade Office at 6 p.m. to day Tuesday the 23rd instant.

Dress—Mufti,

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LANCE,—July 4 at Murree, the wife of Captain Lance 19th Lancers, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football; R. A. T. A. Royal Warwicks vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre., 7 to 8-30 and 10 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim.—"He who seizes the right moment is the right man."—Goethe.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer s.s. "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbalpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.	**Arr.**	**Dep.**
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March............	The Blarney Stone	Engleman
Overture	Esmeralda	Herman
Valse	The Pink Lady	Caryll
Oriental Scene.	The Dervish Chorus	Sebek
Selection	Gaiety Echoes	Monckton
Pizzicato	Herz and Herz	Latann
Indian Romance.........	Hobomoko	Reeves
Two Step	The Cockney Band	Valentin

PLEADER'S CASH.—Mr. Khurshed N. Nariman, a pleader, has reported to the police that some one entered his room, at Foras Road, on Sunday night and took away sovereigns and currency notes to the extent of Rs. 820, from a steel trunk, which was broken open.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.—Considerable changes have been effected in the rooms of the Central-Branch. The latest innovation has been a couple of billiard tables. It has been decided to open the building to the public this evening, when an interesting programme has been arranged. There will be a concert, a social gathering, the presentation of a portrait, and an exhibition game of billiards.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Mrs. Polak on "Some Aspects of Life in South Africa" on Tuesday next at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. Jehanghier B. Petit, Mount Petit, Pedder Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring two lady-friends and are requested to mention in the reply to the hostess whether they will do so or not.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The Honorary Secretary announces the following contributions towards this Hospital: Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 22,50,669-0-2; in memory of the anniversary of the late Seth Jalbhoy Ardeshir Seth, Rs. 1,000; "Won in a wager," (through Mrs. D. B. Petit), Rs. 100; Mr. Jehangir Shapoorji Gazder, in sacred memory of the first anniversary of his brother Mr. Ardeshir Shapoorji Gazder, Rs. 100. Amount sent direct to the Parsee Panchayet:—Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Contractor from the amount subscribed by him at the Ootnamna ceremony of his sister the late Bai Dinbai Kekhashru Paskol, who died on 28-11-1911, Rs. 50; Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Bhimji, Bonesetter, in memory of the late Mr. Sorabji Byramji Bhimji, Bonesetter, Rs. 15—65; in memory of my late revered father, Rs. 51; Messrs. Sorabji Pestonji and Company, Rs. 50; through Bai Virbaiji Jeejibhoy Modi being the amount subscribed at the Oothamna ceremony of the late Mr. Jeejibhoy Dadabhoy Modi from his estate, Rs. 50; Mr. Merwanji Edulji Hirji Mistri being the amount subscribed by him at the Oothamna ceremony of his father-in-law the late Mr. Maneckji N. Daroowalla, Rs. 39; through Mr. Shapoorji Hormusji Mistri being the amount subscribed by the Zoroastrian staff of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at the Jasan ceremony of the month of Dah performed by them, Rs. 34-8; Mr. Bapooji Jamshedji Mistri, Rs. 25; Mr. Naoroji Dossabhoy Vajifdar being the amount subscribed by him in appreciation of the excellent treatment received by his wife at the hospital, Rs. 25; amount subscribed by a relative in pious memory of the first anniversary of Bai Meherbai Jehangirji Chichgar, Rs. 10; "A Zoroastrian", Rs. 10; total Rs. 22,52,228-8-2.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

In spite of the heavy downpour on Saturday and Sunday, Excelsior Cinematograph attracted large houses. The special film of the week was "The Coming of Columbus" which supported by other interesting items that made up an attractive programme. The management have made a decided improvement on the style of the programmes hitherto in vogue, by having them printed in pamphlet form instead of as handbills, with interesting letter-press, containing synopsis of the various events, while a specially-written synopsis, historical as well as descriptive, of the leading incidents in the life and work of Christopher Columbus is added. The audience are taken back over four centuries in the world's history by a series of most realistic pictures that leave nothing to the imagination, not even the craft used by Columbus in his great voyage of discovery. There are replicas of the celebrated carnivals, the originals of which are still in the possession of the Spanish Government. Ocular demonstration alone can convey a true idea of the magnificence of the films, historical and spectacular, and successive visits will no doubt be made by those who witnessed for the first time this masterpiece of moving-picture photography.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1912.

159. Instructions.—A lecture will be delivered by an officer of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Lecture Room near Brigade Office, on Tuesday the 23rd July 1912 commencing at 6-0 p. m.

Subject—American Civil War 28th June to 3rd July 1862.

Mufti may be worn.

Officers and members of Volunteer Corps are invited to be present.

160. Meeting.—A meeting for the members of No 2 Company B V A will be held at the B V A Head-quarters at 7 p.m. on Friday 26th July 1912.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

EN PASSANT.

Councillor Margaret Ashton of Manchester is apparently a "whole hogger" on the question of religious liberty, for she includes among sects, who claim privilege under this head, the "Latter Day Saints", who are propagating their dogma in that city. An application of this body for the use of the Longsight Hall was opposed by the leading councillors of that division who were not willing that facility should be given to these recognised disciples of Mormonism outside the circle of the particular locality where they had established themselves. The lady councillor said there were other people besides the Mormons who practised polygamy and the inference left us is that she tacitly accepts this phase of their religion as a perfectly legitimate duty. The councillors, generally, did not share the view and the permission was withheld. Mormonism has of course been synonymous with polygamy from the onset, but the vigorous opposition, direct and indirect, from American legislators has to a large extent minimised that element in the creed. Utah was admitted as a State in the Union in 1896 on the strict proviso that polygamy should be prohibited, and it is an established disability in candidates for election to Congress. It is probable that the votaries of this creed in England accept this element as becoming more and more obsolete, and that the theory of "sealing" for the incarnation of spirits, that wander through space without an abiding place, would be one of the last issues touched upon, especially in matter-of-fact Lancashire. Notwithstanding, polygamy remains to the minds of English people generally the indissoluble principle in Mormonism and was apparently the only thing that occurred to the councillors, on the occasion referred to, as the disqualifying point.

The Reform Bill, the fifth of the British Constitution, now before our legislators, although destined in its far-reaching possibilities to put all its predecessors in the shade is creating little stir in the domestic life of the Nation. We have little more than history to call to mind the fateful Bill of 1831 which forced back a step or two the power of the aristocratic and monied classes, and paved the way of freedom and political equality to the Briton that had erstwhile only existed in imagination. There are many, like the writer, whose immediate forbears were living links to that great epoch in the constitutional history of England, and who have heard with our own ears how all classes were shaken to the core through the issues of the agitation which caused a revulsion in spirit that had probably never existed since the days of Cromwell. Industrial England had emerged from the nursery, but its chief centres were unrepresented in the councils of the State, and it was in the transfer of representations from pocket boroughs to ten-pound householders of the manufacturing cities, that set the Tory aristocracy of those days by the ears and who, with the Sovereign, the last male representative of an unprincipled dynasty, played a losing game with the recklessness of the suicide. This historical Bill was the thin edge of the wedge destined to open the way to greater prosperity than Britons had ever contemplated. Each succeeding Reform Bill, those of 1859, 1867, 1884, extended the franchise, adhering, however, to the qualification of substance rather than personality, and as posterity has proved, each has served its expectations. The present Bill, engineered by Mr. Pease, the President of the Educational Board, is, to some extent, a leap in the dark. The responsible stake in the country, great or little as it was, gives way to qualification by the mere contingency of occupation, and residence in a place for six months, the man to have attained the age of 21. The dis-enfranchising clauses aimed at University representation, and plural voting, remove 574,000 from the roll. New votes added under the Bill will amount to 2,500,000. But the net gain will not add to seats in Parliament. On the contrary the ultimate membership in the House will be 600 instead of 670. Except at the time when Disraeli "dished the Whigs" in 1867. Reform Bills had come in as something of a knock-down blow to the Tories, and it may seem that the present child of a Liberal Government may have a similar specious tendency. But there is such a thing as reckoning without the host, and time will probably demonstrate that the raw unreflective youth of statutory age is far more likely to be influenced in recording his vote for the Party that has traditionally stood for sport and glory,—the power and prestige of England in excelsis, and all that kind of thing, than for the unconsolidated dependents on the pleasure of factions, as recent Liberal Governments have virtually been. The serious drawback with this Bill is the age standard. The large majority of 21 year-olders of the sterner sex of the present day are artificial and irresponsible to a degree as far as the more serious problems of life are concerned. For among the newly enfranchised class, to quote what seems to be an example, from a well known Home weekly, are three quarters of a million "who have learned to probe for a living with the end of a steel pen instead of a pick", whose work is mechanical and therefore the very antithesis to the formation of a mind capable of establishing the unit of a contemplative and useful electorate. After his fling of amusement and social pleasure, and when the stress and tribulation of domestic duties have crept into the tenement, which of all things, marks him as a citizen possessed of some stake in his country, he may awaken to the existence of a latent interest for the common weal, and exercise his privilege not from a sudden freak, the mere following of a pre-disposed fancy, or through some ulterior working of influence, but from well thought out motives.

The intimation that the G. I. P. Railway has taken the initiative in treating the British soldier, en transport, as a grade higher than the freight of a cattle truck, will cause general satisfaction to those who have more than a passing interest in the comfort and welfare of the Army in India. In future the soldier will be able to travel to his destination, which might mean several nights in a train, with the ability to rest when he needs it. Obviously the innovation will operate to some extent against the profit and convenience of the Railway service, for it is one thing to despatch the best part of a battalion crowded ten in a compartment ("to accommodate 10 soldiers" runs the label) with the atmosphere of a beer cask, where sleep, if at all possible, is in a fraternal reclination on a neighbour's shoulder, and another to facilitate the full recumbent position of evey man in the train. It has been said that the British soldier has generally an easy time in this country. Well, stated in the positive-negative quantity, he has, and he has not. A good deal depends on the definition of the adjective of qualification. Outside the barracks the soldier has no social existence in India. He is 'taboo' even to his own countryman, a state of things that may, it is hoped, be modified if the Union Jack Club comes into existence. This ground of common meeting will, perhaps, give the Civilian an opportunity of occasionally getting down to the strata of military social life as touching the private soldier.

He who has the Volunteer cause truly at heart may hope that the suggestion, covered in the brief letter to the "Advocate" the other day, may prove more than a mere flash in the pan. The trades of our other great city have proved up to the hilt their value as material for citizen soldiership. "F" Company of the 1st Calcutta Rifles alluded to in this connection, probably stands in the front rank, not only in India, but in the world, for general efficiency and camaraderie. "Tis true, and pity tis tis true," however, that class Volunteering is being made too often the exclusive basis of attraction, for, it is possible, that in this inference of too-often accidental superiority the one great principle of "shoulder to shoulder in the defence of the Empire", which should be inborn in everbody bearing the least strain of a Briton's blood, is too often lost sight of. However one must "take up the mangled matter at its best" and if class, or origin object to even the occasional intimacy, inter se, that volunteering makes a necessity the alternatives prescribed must be accepted. At the moment of closing these notes my attention is called to a headline "100 Recruits wanted" in the "Gazette," and I should commend the unenrolled members of the Bombay Trades to throw in their lot with the Volunteer Artillery whose present commandant has proved himself a sympathetic friend of the community in several notable instances. I understand that an idea to resuscitate "B" Co. of the Rifles as a Trades Company some years ago was discouraged, not, however, under the present able Commandant.

LE TATILLON.

ONE dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, is generally sufficient to bring down fever. It needs but perseverence to effect a permanent cure in the most obstinate cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a Tonic for the heart and will not effect the system, if taken any length of time. Beware of imitations? Of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

Distribution of the Rain Fall.

BOMBAY FIGURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The moonson has given more rain on the West Coast, but less in the United Provinces and along the North-West Frontier. The rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast, in Madras, the Deccan, (Hyderabad), the Bombay Deccan, Central India, Bengal, Assam, and Lower Burma, fairly general in Mysore, Gujarat, East Rajputana, the United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa; and local in the west of the Central Provinces, and the south and east Punjab, while there have been a few falls in Upper Burma.

Principal amounts:—Bombay, six inches; Ratnagiri, and Karwar, each three; Goa, Mormugao, and Mercara, each two; Belgaum, five; Poona, three; Malegaon, one and a half; Seoni, and Hoshangabad, each two; Parchmarhi, and Satni, each one; Surat and Ahmedabad, each one and a half; Ambala, one; Chakrata, and Cawnpore, each two; Meerut and Naya Dumka, one each and a half; Patna, Saugor Island, Dinajpur, Cox's Bazar, and Dibrugarh, each one; Cherrapunji, three; Sibsagar, one and a half; Myitkyina, one; Akyab, four; Kyaukpyn, three; Bassein, and Victoria Point, each one and a half; and Tavoy, and Mergui, each two.

Forecast: Rain will be lighter in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Bihar.

Indian Ocean: The pressure at Mauritius, which has been below normal, has risen rapidly and is in large excess. It appears likely that temporarily the Arabian Sea monsoon will become weaker in Central and Northern India, and the Bay monsoon will not penetrate freely up the Gangetic plain.

AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, JULY 22.

The heavy rain of the past few days has brought the total to 12 1-2 inches compared with 6 and 9 inches respectively in 1911 and 1910.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	26·77	28·00	28·13	26·45
Monday, 22nd July.........	6·26	7·66	6·75	6·47
Total	33·03	35·66	34·88	32·92
Same date last year.........	24·68	24·15	24·10	23·22

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, JULY 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	5·80	33·40	29·29	21·65

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 22nd July.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
5	52	37	37

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22ND JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Seasonable. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Fine weather has set in. Cotton plants healthy. Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Agra.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton crop sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Looks like rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Light rain continued here. Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly doing well. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Showery. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing; they want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Unusually hot. Continues cloudy.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0·48", Ambala 0·94", Sirsa 0·58" and Delhi 0·80". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, and the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Sirsa. Day temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Cawnpore has had 2·37", Mainpuri 0·17", Agra 0·32" and Jhansi 0·38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·30" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Kotah.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in west Central India, Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar, and light and isolated elsewhere; Neemuch has had 0·45", Indore 0·68", Deesa 0·27", Ahmedabad 1·65", Surat 1·42", Bhavnagar Para 5·77," and Dwarka 0·10," Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Hoshangabad has had 2·03" and Khandwa 0·18". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 6·47"; Ratnagiri 3.24", Mormugao 1·86" and Karwar 2·70". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 1·55", Ahmednagar 0·70", Poona 3·15", Sholapur 0·32" Bijapur 0·11", Belgaum 5·10", Aurangabad 0·78", Nizamabad 0·10", and Hyderabad 0·15". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Widespread rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Gujarat, the adjacent parts of Kathiawar, west Central India, the east Punjab and the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in south Hyderabad, the United Provinces and the Madras Deccan, and local in Rajputana and on the north Madras Coast. In the Central Provinces rainfall has decreased and is confined to the north-western districts. Fairly strong monsoon conditions continue in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Seas are rough between Bombay and Mangalore.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central and the United Provinces, west Central India, Rajputana and Gujarat; local rain in the east Punjab, Kathiawar and the Madras Deccan, and some showers on the Madras Coast.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

Are You Thin? Pale?

All run down, easily tired, nervous? And do not know what to take? Then go direct to your doctor. Ask his opinion of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It contains no alcohol, no stimulation, and is a blood purifier, a nerve tonic, a strong alterative, an aid to digestion. Ask your doctor about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a strong tonic for the weak.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the hair daily.
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Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RE. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

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KESHRANJAN OIL.

The most cooling, pure, sweet and cleansing preparation for head and hair. The greatest skin and scalp cure.

There are many spurious preparations offered to ignorant buyers. Beware of imitations which are always injurious and always see that Kaviraj N. N. Sen's facsimile is on the top-label without which none are genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-fee Re. 1-5.

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity* dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage As. 10.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
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Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road,
Calcutta.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Koweit, 2,203 tons, Captain W. H. Coats arrived in harbour yesterday from Naples 1st July with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Trienfels, 3,545 tons, Captain H. Sandsted, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, 18th June, with a general cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,086 tons Captain G. Mitchell arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 29th June with a general cargo, 5 passengers, 5 horses and 10 dogs.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J Younger will sail to-day for Rangoon via Marmagoa with a, general cargo.

The steamer Harpenden, 2301 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Firooze, 2.029 tons, Captain E. S. Primrose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, the 20th July 1912 should be regarded as a non-Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has also been decided that Saturday 20th July 1912 should be considered as a non-Weather Working day in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Tarbett	R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 22.

Angus	2320	Dakers	T M & Co
Banca	3798	Porter	M & M Co
Beme	1899	Younger	S. Wallace and Co
Begum	2912	Crebbin	T M & Co
Bankura	1905	Babb	M M & Co
Baroda	1899	Pening	M M & Co
Castalia	4086	Mitchell	W & A Graham & Co
Firoozi	2029	Primrose	B & P S N Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	T M & Co
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Koweit	2203	Coates	Arab S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Sealda	3438	Johnson	M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Langstaff	The Bombay Co
Trienfels	3545	Sandsted	W & A G & Co
Umta	3492	Wilson	M M & Co
Umvolosi	1855	Millen	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Shatton	T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macdougal	2789	Price			J Finlay & Co
B Hindoo	3159	Grows	K'chi	29-7	J Finlay & Co
C&B Langdale	2294	Gadner	Antwerp	31-7	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Pundit	3832	Crebbin			T Morrison & Co
G Mohamadi	1251	Watt	Jeddah	25-7	B & P S N Co
H Heim	758	Erikson	Bangkok		F F Campbell & Co
L Budrie	1633	Fisher	Repairing		Arabs Steamers & Co
N Lindenfels	2575	Thomas			R A Willis
P Ashburton	2833	Mathews	Philadelphia		T M & Co
P Elmmoor	2390	Evans			T M & Co
Q Homayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah	26-7	B & P S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Barala	1899	Butler			M M & Co
3 Karnak	2005	Glazebrook			Sanday & Co
4 Kanzler	1975	Schapp	Durban	2-8	A Strandes & Co
6 Pegenturm	3160	Heckel			W & A Graham & Co
7 Ville-de-Oran	3034	Masson			J M & Co
8 Trieste	3203	Ivancich	Trieste		A L S N Co
10&11 City of York	5018	Wilson	L'pool	20-7	R N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London		P & O Co
14 Linga	951	Rothwell	K'chi		M M & Co
15 Colombo Maru	2919	Karnshita			N Y Kaisha
30 ton crane					
Dredger Octopus	661	Strong	Repairing		B P Trust
H W P D					
Kaveri	553	Mohamed			
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi		Bo I N Co
Indravati	513	Ismail			Bo S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera			Bo S N Co
H W V D					
Kola	510	Elton	Busreh		M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
21	Castalia	Mitchell	L'pool, June 29
22	Firooz'	Primrose	Calcutta, July 8
	Triesfels	Sandsted	N York, June 18
	Koweit	Costes	Naples, July 1
	Assaye	Cockman	Shanghai

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Harpenden, Cromack for Calcutta.
„ Beme, Younger for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kola for Persian Gulf,
„ Begum for Calcutta, &c.
„ Firoozi for Jeddah.
„ Castalia for Liverpool, &c.
„ Pagenturm for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, left Aden on the 22nd instant yesterday.

The P and O steamer Devanha, left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on the 20th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 21st instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi steamer Ischia, from Bombay left Colombo for Penang and Singapore on the 22nd instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
July	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
23	m 7 14	25 3	m 0 12	17 7
	6 24 a	24 5	1 1 a	21 6
24	m 8 41	25 8	m 1 15	17 8
	7 35 a	24 0	2 28 a	21 7
25	m 9 43	26 2	m 2 10	17 7
	8 47 a	23 11	3 40 a	21 4
26	m 10 28	26 8	m 2 57	17 8
	9 41 a	24 2	4 25 a	20 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July 23 (Tuesday)	„	6h 12m	„	7h 18m
„ 24 (Wednesday)	„	6h 13m	„	7h 18m
„ 25 (Thursday)	„	6h 13m	„	7h 17m
„ 26 (Friday)	„	6h 14m	„	7h 17m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter, July 21st, 10h, 48-4m. a. m. Full Moon, 29th, 9h, 58-2m. a.m. ; Last Quarter, Aug 6th, 9h. 47-6m. a.m. ; New Moon, 13th, 1h. 27-6m. a.m.

The proprietor of a picture palace in Paris recently stationed a showman in Highland costume outside his establishment. The policeman on duty noticing the man's bare knees, invited the Highlander to follow him to the police station. There it was decided that the French Highlander must wear pink tights, in addition to his kilt.

GOLF.

EIGHT PRACTICAL ARTICLES

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APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN AUGUST.

PROGRAMME.

THE ADVANTAGE OF DIFFERENT GRIPS
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900 1901 and 1911, and of America, 1911).
How fixed rules may go by the board—Overlapping or interlocking for the long fingered—How each player may suit his grip to his physique and natural inclination—Grips of great players.

A PLEA FOR PUBLIC GOLF
by MARK ALLERTON
(Editor of "The World of Golf").
Scotland and the threepenny round—How public Golf links may bring revenue to a town.

WHERE LADIES FAIL IN GOLF
by Miss DOROTHY CAMPBELL
British and Canadian Lady Champion, 1911.
Some common faults in women's play, overswinging, etc.—The mistake of following an opponent's choice of clubs—Too heavy clubs—Unprepared for emergencies, etc.

GOLF AND MATRIMONY
by Sir H. SETON-KARR, C.M.G.
(for many years one of the leading House of Commons exponents of Golf).
Golf like any game which brings the sexes together may lead to matrimony—Do champions ever wed, or do extremes meet?—Humorous advice to golfing couples.

HOW TO PRACTISE
by Mrs. ROSS (Miss May Hezlet)
(Irish Lady Champion, 1899, 1905, 1906, and 1908; Open Lady Champion, 1899, 1902, and 1907).
What to do as a beginner and as an experienced player—How to conquer special faults and weak points—The danger of overplay—Where to practise.

TEMPERAMENT AND CONCENTRATION
by HAROLD H. HILTON
(Amateur Champion of Great Britain, 1900, 1901, and 1911, and of America, 1911).
Why beginners often do well—What concentration can do for the player of natural aptitude—The secret of advance.

THE REAL QUESTION
by H. W. BEVERIDGE
(of the Bar Golfing Society and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society; winner of the Borough of Deal Challenge Cup, 1905 and 1906.
Should there be a legal standard for "the implements of war"—Why a rule would be difficult to make and enforce.

THE ART OF PUTTING
by C. H. MAYO
(regularly selected for the England and Scotland match; Champion of Belgium).
The golfer who is a bad putter and is content to remain so will never make a good player—How to reduce your handicap.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 23rd July, 1912.

INDIAN NOMENCLATURE.

Looseness and inaccuracy of description constitutes one of the weaker characteristics of Indian nomenclature and terminology, and modern examples of this defect are to be found in the indiscriminate manner in which the prefix "feringhee" or "vilaati" has been applied to various exotics, whose native habitat is far removed from Europe. Of course, the use of either of these prefixes is merely intended in many cases to denote either a foreign origin or that the objects to which they are applied were introduced into this country by Europeans, but owing to the manner of the description, the general belief produced is that the objects are actually European. The breadfruit, or South Sea jack, is fairly accurately described in many parts of India as Divi or island jack, but on the West Coast, where it is cultivated to some extent in gardens, the name by which it is commonly known is "Vilaati chakka" or European jack. The cashew tree, a native of the West Indies and one of the several trees wherewith the enterprising Portuguese settlers enriched the sub-arborescent vegetation of those parts of India in which they carried on their activities, has come to be known, not from the country from which it was originally brought over, but by such titles as "Portuki mavu," "Feringhee mavu," "Kappal or Ship mavu" and "Padre or Christian mavu." Obviously, there is a certain significance in these various descriptions, but they can scarcely be admitted to be accurate as scientific terminology. The papaiya, another exotic for which this country is indebted to the Portuguese, is not generally described as European, but a large sized variety, which is cultivated in gardens as much as an ornamental tree as for the sake of its fruit, is differentiated from the varieties whose fruits are much smaller by the title of "Vilaati papaiya." We have then the luscious pine-apple, which the Portuguese brought over from the Moluccas and introduced in Bengal during Akbar's reign. This fruit, now naturalised in most parts of India, is known in many localities by no other name than "Feringhee halasu." But perhaps the most curious instance of this kind of loose and confusing nomenclature is the title of "Vilaati mulagu," bestowed upon the black pepper of India, the valuable Indian spice which was, so many centuries ago, the main source of attraction to this country for Egyptian, Moorish, Greek, Portuguese and other foreign merchants and adventurers.

It is easy to infer that the title European came to be applied to an essentially Indian product owing to the extraordinary value placed upon it by the early European traders and navigators, who were prepared to brave the most formidable perils and risks in order to secure bountiful cargoes of this black pearl of the Orient. All the same, when a thing is described with the prefix European, the idea conveyed is that it is of European origin, and such an idea in this case, as every schoolboy must know, is outrageously erroneous. There is another interesting detail of Hindu nomenclature, which indicates among other things the dominating influence of the indigenous caste system. We refer to the application of the aristocratic title of Brahmini to several animate and inanimate objects which differ in some striking manner or other from their near relations or which may be applied to special uses. An instance which most readers will doubtless readily recall is that of the Indian humped ox, which is dignified by the title of the Brahmini bull. Doubtless, the main origin of this distinctive appellation is the ancient and sensible practise of dedicating these bulls to Hindu temples, the basis of the practice having presumably been selection breeding, though this does not appear to be commonly realised at the present day, to judge by the manner in which these temple bulls are suffered to roam about and look after themselves as well as they can. Perhaps, Brahmini butter, as an ancient name for ghee, may be a survival of some age when ghee was a commodity supposed to be too precious for any but the sacred and priestly class. Be this as it may, most of the ghee produced now-a-days is so scandalously adulterated that it would be a libel on the Brahmin to continue to call ghee by its once fashionable synonym of Brahmini butter. There is a species of duck, which affects portions of the Madras Presidency and is known among the natives as the Brahmini duck, for the reason that the markings on its forehead resemble the Brahmin's caste marks. To such remarkable birds, the distinctive title of Brahmini may be reasonably conceded, and the same may be said of the white-breasted kite, sacred in the eyes of the Hindus and hence called the Brahmini kite. This bird is the object not only of much veneration, but of many superstitions, and special offerings of meat are thrown to it in fulfilment of vows. A species of myna is dignified by the special title of Brahmini myna, for no better reason, we can gather, than that it is supposed to owe the bright yellow colour of its legs to turmeric, which, as is known, Brahmin women use daily in their bath.

Coming to the vegetable kingdom, we have the Brahmini bead, for which title there is certainly considerable justification, seeing that the roodrachsam seed, also called Siva's seed, is the hard and elegant substance which, from time immemorial, Brahmins and ascetics have used in the making of the sacred necklaces which they affect. These beads, and the tree which produces them, are very sacred in the eyes of Hindus, so it is not surprising that the beads came to be described as Brahmini. The Brahmini kitecreeper is another member of the vegetable kingdom which owes its aristocratic title to certain alleged distinguishing properties. It is the wonderful "Isharmool" or god-root or divine root, which is believed, when used either internally or externally, to render innocuous the stings of all species of venomous snakes. The creeper is parasitical to the "nux vomica" tree, in the sense that it flourishes best when growing beneath this tree, whose anti-toxic properties it absorbs to some extent. There is a belief in parts of Southern India that, if the root of this creeper is plucked up by the hand, without the aid of any metal or other substance, on certain nights when the moon is at particular phases, the person who does the plucking having to be undraped during the process, the root will prove a marvellous talisman before which the most dreaded of serpents will tremble and turn away. The plucking process, however, is most perilous and calls for an extraordinary degree of intrepidity and nerve, for, it is said, surpents, invisible to human eyes, keep constant guard over the plant and dart forth furiously to defend their charge. If the plucker keeps up his courage without flinching, the serpents will be powerless to harm him, but should he lose heart, all will be over with him. A correspondent tells us he has exhausted himself in long and weary efforts to find at least one privileged possessor of this marvellous talisman and has settled down to the conclusion that this particular detail in Hindu nomenclature is little better than a specimen of Oriental exaggeration and extravagance. There are, it seems, many other Indian plants and shrubs whose anti-toxic virtues better entitle them to the prefix of Brahmini than the excessively belauded "Isharmool"—the "raiz de cobra" of the observant Portuguese chroniclers.

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Young Turks and Germany. The Editor of the *Tanin* has been unburdening himself to a Berlin paper, and in an interview published in mail week, is alleged to have declared that the war has undoubtedly damaged Turco-German relations. He is reported as having said that "the Young Turks were the best friends of Germany, but experience has shown them that Germany's love for Turkey is on all really important questions only platonic. This has made us think. If you were to ask me what it is exactly that we expect from closer relations with England, I should really not be able to reply definitely. It is, however, but human that we should seek (new) friendships, having become disappointed in our friendship with Germany. Of course we quite recognise the difficult position in which Germany finds herself. She cannot attack Italy if the latter stretches out her hand for Tripoli. But a few years ago another German ally took from us Bosnia-Herzegovina. Of what use to us is such a friendship? We must thank our lucky stars that Germany has not ten more allies." The interview is notable for a an expression of bitter opinion on Baron von Marshall, lately German Minister at Constantinople, but now in London. The Minister's position in the Turkish capital, it was alleged, became "rather difficult." Before the outbreak of the war the Baron assured the Porte that Italy would not attack Tripoli. He advised the Turks to recall Ibrahim Pasha from Tripoli, since his activity was irritating to the Italians. "We recalled Ibrahim Pasha," continued the Turkish journalist, "and when the war broke out Tripoli had neither a governor nor troops." It is not said so in direct terms, but this rather suggests that in Constantinople the feeling is that the German Minister was acting in bad faith. Another important point raised in the interview concerned the possibility of Turkish negotiations with Italy on the basis of the latter's sovereignty over the Libyan coast. This, however, was stated to be impossible. But on the other hand the Turk declared that his Government were prepared to submit the entire case to the Hague Tribunal, "but otherwise she would not yield an inch of Tripoli voluntarily." There is no doubt that the editor of the *Tanin* may be relied upon for accurate knowledge of the intention of the Porte, and it will be difficult not to believe that Turkey is willing to submit the entire question to Hague arbitration. Is Italy willing to do the same? If she is willing the end of the struggle should soon be in sight. If she is not, we think the other Powers have the right to ask why.

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Preventing Railway Accidents. A few weeks ago it was announced that Sir Hiram Maxim had been working on a wonderful invention, which would prevent accidents to steamships, such as occurred to the "Titanic," by giving warning of the approach of danger by means of a kind of mechanical reproduction of the sixth sense of animals. It is a remarkable thing that so soon after one amazing invention of this kind, another should come into being, which has been adapted not to steam, ships but to railway trains, with the object of preventing them from collision with another train on the same section. The apparatus has been devised by an Australian gentleman, Mr. Arthur Angus, and it is claimed that it was given a successful trial recently in New South Wales. The apparatus is electrical, and the important part of it, contained in two boxes in the engine, may be likened to the battery magnets and coil in a telephone box, which operates a bell. These two boxes, the inventor designates "the brain." Instead of operating a bell this apparatus works a whistle, shuts off steam, and applies the brakes. "The brain," which controls the starting gear of the engine, is connected by wires to an arm carried beneath the engine. This arm in turn makes a contact with the wooden rails, shod with galvanised iron to complete a circuit, which are placed at intervals between the steel rails. When the arm makes a contact with this wooden rails if the line is clear ahead, beyond the sounding of a distinctive whistle indicating "line clear" nothing happens, but if there is another train within a section, or there is any danger from another engine either approaching or departing, which is fitted with a similar arm then the train nearing that danger is stopped. It is also claimed that the engine cannot move till the danger is out of the way, or by the deliberate act of those in charge. The inventor of this wonderful apparatus, which if it does all which it is claimed to perform, must unmeasurably increase the safety of railway travelling, is in London and the other day gave a demonstration before Lord Churchill, Chairman of the Great Western Railway Co., and leading officers of other railways. This is reported in the Australian papers to have been successful. The invention must be of considerable interest in this country, where the employment of a large native staff and frequency of single-line working render elaborate precautions necessary.

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The American Presidentship. According to Mr. Maurice Low, the contest which has been carried on with such bitterness between the President and ex-President Roosevelt for the Republican nomination for the presidency, has given great impetus to the movement to amend the constitution so as to increase the term of the President from four to six years and make him ineligible for re-election. If this were done it would certainly prevent the repetition of such unedifying spectacles as we have lately witnessed, of the President of a great Republic denouncing his predecessor and former chief as a falsifier or the former President describing his successor as weak, foolish and unworthy to be entrusted with the power of his high office. Americans are shocked and humiliated, we are told, and we are glad to hear it, for it seemed to us they were thoroughly enjoying themselves in the unseemly and undignified scenes they have been passing through. Whether the amendment of the law will improve matters in this respect very much we do not know beyond reducing the frequency of such occurrences. But the impression in America is that it will make a President more independent, if not actually his own master, and more anxious to make a reputation based on solid achievement.

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Mr. Gokhale and South Africa. Mr. Gokhale's decision to visit South Africa will doubtless be received with surprise by some people in India, and while it would be unduly optimistic to hope for much from his proposed discussion of the affairs of Indians with members of the Colonial Government, if he can succeed in reducing the tension he will accomplish much good work. We do not think any difficulty regarding his admission into the colony need be anticipated. The colonists will probably apply to him, in anticipation, the measure now before the councils, and we think they will be wise to do so. Mr. Gokhale is one of the most distinguished of living Indians, and if an affront were put upon him it would accentuate the already bitter feeling which exists in this country over the South African attitude towards Indian immigration. It is a very easy matter to wish Mr. Gokhale good luck in his mission. He is, above all things, an optimist, and he has during his public career adhered so closely and consistently—and with extreme moderation—to his ideal that, however much men may differ from him in his views, they accord to him the fullest measure of respect and good feeling.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

Mr. McKenna, in reply to a question by the Earl of Ronaldshay, has stated that the Royal Commission on Divorce Laws hopes to present its report in the course of next month.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th June, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 355,179 maunds with an increase of Rs. 1,40,325 in the earnings.

At a conference of representatives of fifty or sixty golf clubs in London it was resolved recently in order to meet the cost of the Insurance Act to recommend that the caddies' booking fee be increased by a penny. The clubs, and not the players, are the employers under the Act, which it was estimated will cost them about £80 a year. It was also recommended to deduct the 3d. a week from each caddie's wages.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Dissatisfaction in County Associations.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 5.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction apparent amongst the county associations, which threatens to impair the undoubtedly good work they have done since they were called into existence under Lord Haldane's territorial scheme. These associations are a very strong element in the success of the whole scheme, and composed as they are of the ablest and most influential men in each county, the value of their unpaid services is hard to appraise. It cannot be estimated in pounds, shillings and pence, as the commodity is not on the market; it would be impossible to replace them by a paid organization, which would be equally efficacious. Time and trouble they have not spared to make the Territorial Scheme a success, and to support the War Minister in his final effort to avoid the only alternative, which would have to be faced by the Government, Radical, Liberal, Labour or Unionist, that might happen to be in power at the time that the voluntary system proved inadequate to meet our needs. The grounds of the dissatisfaction to which I have alluded are not over-work, but what they refer to as wasted energy. Nominally the associations are responsible for many things : the expenditure of public money, the recruiting, clothing and administration of the county military forces—but in practice they are so hemmed in by regulations and vested interests, that their powers are limited and they have no scope to exercise their undoubted powers of administration—money to be spent is strictly ear-marked. The responsibility as regards recruiting is purely mythical, the real responsibility lying with unit commanders. The allotment of clothing and equipment contracts is governed by rule of thumb, and so on through the whole range of matters for which they are nominally responsible. The initiative allowed to them is practically nil. In military matters their decisions are subject to revision by the G. O. C. In financial matters the Treasury has the first and last say ; and policy is controlled and dictated by the War Office. In these circumstances it is understandable that the keenest associations feel they are wasting their energies and time in considering and discussing subjects in which they really have no control and in giving advice and recording suggestions that get into a pigeon-hole and stay there, and that they think that they should be given wider powers and real responsibility. In the matter of recruiting, for instance, the recruiting committee of the county association has neither funds nor power to do anything, yet they are a part of the machinery and have presumably been constituted for a definite purpose. All they can do is to consider local conditions and formulate recommendations in accordance with what their local knowledge suggests as the most practical way of overcoming local difficulties. These recommendations are binding on no one and seldom receive any notice from any one. It is easy to see the position from the point of view of the associations, it is equally easy to understand the War Office standpoint, and in the matter of recruiting the feelings of unit commanders. As between the associations and the War Office it resolves itself into the old, old story of initiative and control. It is perhaps one of the most difficult of military problems, how to encourage initiative without surrendering control. It comes up for solution in every position and in every grade of the service—control from being general tends to become more and more minute and to deal increasingly with matters of detail, instead of keeping to general principles, and the larger the office the more is this tendency noticeable owing to the number of subordinates, who are, as a rule, much more inclined to be jealous of delegating authority, than their departmental heads. On the other hand, initiative can only be encouraged up to a certain point, and that is so long as progress is made in the right direction, and innovations are not introduced which would practically involve a new objective or a change of policy. There have probably been the two forces at work—a tendency on the part of the War Office to centralize more and more, and an inclination on the part of the associations to construe latitude in initiative into independence. Many of the associations started with the expectation of being allowed a much free hand than was ever intended, or would have been possible without allowing counties to run their military forces entirely on their own lines—an obvious impossibility.

RECRUITING COMMITTEES.

As regards the recruiting committees, they do valuable work and though their recommendations are often not taken, still they form a record which may be of great service in the future, though not immediately capable of application to all corps—after all it must be borne in mind that it is unit commanders who are responsible for the efficiency of their units, and should have the fresh last word in the matter of the selection of the material with which they are to work. One way and another the new I. G. will find many matters that require attention. He is, luckily, strong, capable and tactful, and it may be assumed with confidence that the difficulties to which I have alluded will shortly be smoothed out.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

The new Franchise Bill will, if passed, give a vote to all soldiers and sailors in or out of barracks, subject only to the six months' residence qualification. It will be interesting to note how the polls will be affected especially in our larger garrisons. It is not improbable that it will be found that the opinions of many will have been modified during their service, and their votes will be recorded differently from what would have been the case had they remained at home at the plough-tail or the loom, and never gone abroad to guard the flag in our widespread Empire. Incidentally the reduction of the term of qualifying residence to six months will make voting possible for many of the soldiers and civilians who now complain that service abroad practically prevents their ever having a voice in their representation in Parliament.

UNION JACK CLUB.

The scheme for providing a hostel for married people in connection with and largely under the same management as the Union Jack Club has matured, and largely owing to Lord Methuen and financial support from South Africa, the premises are in course of erection, and should be ready early next year As most of your naval and military readers know, the hostel is designed to do for the wives and children of warrant officers, petty officers, N. C. officers and men of the Naval and Military Forces what the Union Jack Club is doing for their husbands and fathers, i. e., to provide lodging and accommodation at reasonable rates for those who are passing through London, especially for those travelling to and fro from distant parts of the Empire. There has been since the inauguration of the club a great demand from married members for the provision of some accommodation for their wives and families, and from time to time considerable disappointment has been evinced by families arriving at the Club from South Africa, India and elsewhere and finding that they could not be admitted. It appears to be a matter of considerable difficulty for families arriving in London this way, especially after a long tour abroad, to know where to go for suitable accommodation, respectable, clean, sanitary and within their means. It is hoped that the hostel will remove these difficulties and add materially to the comfort of the wives and children of our fighting men on their arrival in the Capital of the Empire and during their sojourn there. In addition to married quarters, restaurant, reading room, work-rooms, laundry room, and parcels office, the building plan includes a children's room, specially dedicated to the memory of the late Miss Violet Brooke-Hunt who took so much interest, not only in the Club but in the services generally. The greater part of the memorial fund, raised by her friends to her memory, has been devoted to this purpose. A similar institution though, of course on a smaller scale would be a great boon to the same classes of families passing through Bombay, a very large number of whom avoid, when practicable, the accommodation afforded by the Attached Section camp at Colaba, and not without reason. When the transport work is moved from the Sassoon Dock to the new docks, the camp at Colaba will be even less conveniently situated than it is at present, especially for those only spending a night or two at the outside in Bombay. It was, I believe, the intention of your late Brigade Commander that a hostel should follow on the foundation of a branch of the Union Jack Club in Bombay, and it is to be hoped that it will not be lost sight of, when once the branch has been started. It is not likely to be possible to start both coincidently ; the hostel, it is true, has followed the Club in London after an interval of only five years, but that this has been financially possible has been due to the directors of the South Africa Garrison Institute. and it is unlikely that a similar assistance will be forthcoming in India. Perhaps, however, when there is a lull in the many calls that have been made on the purse-strings of the public in Bombay during the last year or so, there will be kind friends to come forward to help. and to emulate the generosity of Sir Sassoon David and Sir Shapurji Broacha, who gave so handsome a start to the funds of the proposed branch of the Club. "O ! Si sic omnes !"

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bombay University.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a copy received by last mail of a paper on the "Position of Women at Universities" read at the "Congress of Universities of the Empire" just concluded in London, I note that, apart from our own University in Bombay, there is only one other in the whole Empire where "women hold any position of the highest rank in the University," i. e. as members of the Senate or governing body. This sister University is the National University in Ireland. In this respect then "one of the two most progressive Universities in the Empire," is the Bombay University.

Now any impartial and competent observer must, however reluctantly, largely endorse the candid or trenchant criticisms of the Chancellor in his recent letter to the Vice-Chancellor. The Bombay University cannot claim to have successfully evaded the ruts and grooves into which the best Institutions are apt to fall and where, having fallen, it is easy to remain. But, while frankly making the admission—an admission with which many of your readers will agree—I should like to lay stress on the striking fact to which allusion has been made, progress has, admittedly, not been evenly consistent all along the line in educational reform, but as regards the recognition of the potential it is involved in women's contribution to the whole, the Bombay University had, with one exception only, been in advance of every other University in the Empire.—Yours, &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

July 21.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, July 20.

A telegraphic message from Miraj, a village in the Bombay Presidency, received yesterday, announced the death of Moulvie Mahomed Siddik, Deputy Postmaster General, H. H. Nizam's Government. The deceased, who been not bad keeping good health of late, went to Miraj for a change and it was expected, that he would return hale and strong. But the decrees of Fate are inscrutable. Moulvie Mahomed Siddik was comparatively a young man. He had a host of friends here and the news of his death created quite a gloom among them. It is possible that Mr. Rustomji Jamshedji Chinoy will succed him as Deputy Postmaster General.

The present Rector of the All Saints Institution, Chudderghaut, is putting forth every effort to make the school a leading one in these dominions. Within the past few months he imported three Indian graduates into the teaching staff and by the time this reaches Bombay Mr. Owen-Evans, B. A., Oxon, will have been installed in the chair as Headmaster. Mr. Owen-Evans comes from the Mangalore Mission with a wide educational reputation and considering his great qualifications as a teacher he will not simply be an acquisition to the All Saints' Institution but a most desirable lieutenant to the Rector himself. It is understood that the intention of Rev. Fr. Garbelli is to have as many European graduates as it is possible to maintain with the funds at his disposal.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

The Lady Clarke Endowment Fund.

The following donations have been received :—

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Sir G. Clarke	43-2-1
Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co	30

Donations will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Heaton, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

A new publication, entitled "Major Cooke's Sporting Stories," containing stories dealing with Big Game Shooting, Polo, Fishing, Hunting, Racing, etc., etc., is being brought out by the officer of that name, who is on the strength of the Central India Horse. Treating of events and experiences, such as may occur to any officer during his military career, both at home and abroad, the work will be an addition to the literature of any Mess. The first issue will contain short sporting stories which have been written by Major Cooke and published in the *Field*, *Asian*, *Indian Field*, and kindred journals. They have the true touch of jungle life from the pen of a lover of nature, and judging from those we have seen all are sure to be good reading.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

ALLEGATIONS OF GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Berlin Paper's Spirited Repudiation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 22.

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, referring to reports that Germany made proposals to Russia calculated to embroil Russia and Japan, declares that these reports have been spread by a press hostile to Germany, and adds that not a single word against Japan was uttered at Baltic Port.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Lord Charles Beresford's Suggestion.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A propos of to-night's debate on the supplementary Naval Estimates, the *Daily Chronicle* states that the construction and machinery items, mentioned in the announcement made on the 17th inst. are, not for new construction, but for speeding up the normal programme. The needs of Britain's position in the Mediterranean are to be met, says the journal, by the stationing of powerful armoured cruisers at Malta.

Lord Charles Beresford, in a letter to the Press, says that the removal of these vessels would deprive the Home Fleet of its greatest tactical asset. He urges, as a temporary expedient pending the necessary strengthening of the Navy, the establishment of granaries with a view to assuring the food supply, the arming of a number of merchantmen on each of the trade routes, and the strengthening of the garrisons and armaments at Malta and Gibraltar and in Egypt, in addition to the enrolment of five thousand men for the Navy to increase the number of ships fully-manned.

THE MIKADO'S ILLNESS.

National Manifestations of Grief.

TOKIO, JULY 22.

The latest bulletins state that no improvement has taken place in the condition of the Emperor.

The greatest grief is being manifested throughout the Empire. Theatres and other places of amusement are everywhere closed.

LONDON, JULY 22.

King George is sending frequently to the Japanese Embassy to enquire after the Emperor.

PRINCE KATSURA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 22.

Prince Katsura has arrived here. He was met at the station by the Japanese Ambassador and a representative of the Foreign Office.

A message to the *Times* from St. Petersburg, says that Prince Katsura will start on his return to Japan on the 27th inst.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

Maunder's Position in List of Competitors.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Private Fulton's score at Bisley was 335. Maunder (India) was twenty-fifth, with a score of 319. He gets a badge and £10.

Captain Sewell (India) won the second prize, with silver badge, for the best aggregate in the revolver competitions.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Determined Attitude of the Medical Association.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Committee of the British Medical Association has decided by 185 to 21 to recommend the profession to break off negotiations with Mr. Lloyd George with reference to the Insurance Act. The recommendation will be submitted to the annual meeting of the Association on Tuesday, when from 4,000 to 5,000 members will attend.

A SUNDAY TRAGEDY.

English Landowner Murdered through Revenge.

LONDON, JULY 21.

Mr. Watts, a prominent landowner in Newport Pagnell, was shot dead while returning from church with his wife to-day, by a gamekeeper under notice to leave. The gamekeeper committed suicide.

Mrs. Watts is a sister of Lady French, wife of Sir John French.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The death is announced of Mr. Andrew Lang, the writer.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The death is announced of the Rev. Charles Voysey, founder of the Theistic Church, London.

[The late Andrew Lang was born in 1844, the son of John Lang and Jane Plenderleath Lang nee Sellar. He was educated at Edinburgh and Oxford (Balliol College) Universities. Between 1872, when he published, "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France", and 1910, when he gave us "a Defence of Sir Walter Scott and the Border Ministrelsy," scarcely a year passed in which he was not responsible for some publication. His literary work covered a wide range, and Mr. Lang contrived to delight old and young alike with his pleasant fiction, and students with works of a serious and classical character.]

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

Another Change of Grand Vizier.

1,500 TURKS DECIMATED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, JULY 22.

It is officially stated that the Italians attacked, routed and decimated 1,500 of the enemy at a position to the west of Misurata.

The Italian losses were nineteen killed and eighty-seven wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 22.

Tewfik Pasha has relinquished the post of Grand Vizier, to which he was appointed recently, owing to the refusal of the Sultan to dissolve the Chamber, His Majesty maintaining that such an action was unconstitutional.

Tewfik Pasha will remain Ambassador in London. Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier and is forming a Cabinet.

THE DARDANELLES RAID.

ROME, JULY 21.

Detailed despatches announce that the damage to the torpedo boats which carried out the Dardanelles raid is insignificant.

A CALCUTTA RIOT.

Christian Missionaries and Moslems.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

There was a religious riot in Wellington Square, Calcutta, last evening, when three Indian Christian missionaries were attacked by a crowd of about 300 Mahomedan rowdies.

Mr. Williams, of the London Missionary Sociaty, was preaching when the Moslems interfered and ordered the preachers out of the Square. Naturally, they refused to go and still refused, when one of the Moslems said that he was a police officer and had authority to eject all Christian preachers. Then a Moulvie made a speech on the Turko-Italian war and the inactivity of the British Government in not protecting the Turks, and on this the rowdies shouted "Christian ko maro," A crowd of 300 then hustled and struck the preachers and a strong force of police had to be called out to check the riot. Eleven men were arrested.

Another account says: The trouble had been brewing between Christian and Moslem preachers for some time, and on Sunday week European missionaries told the Moulvies that their interpretation of portions of the Koran were wrong. Two mullahs were brought down on Sunday to silence the padre-sahibs and, when they found that the European missionaries were not present, they warned Moslems not to listen to Madrassi converts. One of the Madrasis, a Moslem convert to Christianity, spoke against the Moslem faith and its fonnder. Thereupon the rowdies assaulted the Christians, and when three or four policemen came along they, too, were attacked and a man who had been arrested was rescued. Later on a larger force of policemen came on the scene and made several arrests.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

Lieut. E. M. N. Forbes, No. 71 Heavy Battery, is posted to No. 23 Mountain Battery, Nowshera.

Colonel A. B. Williams, Deputy Director of Supplies, has been selected to succeed Major-General Mansfield as Director of Supplies and Transport.

Lieut. R. Wallace, 2nd Batt., East Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed Superintendent, Physical Training, Northern Army.

Captain R. Gardiner, 53rd Sikhs, has been selected for deputation to Canada, in succession to Captain Hopwood.

Brigadier-General W. E. Bunbury, commanding the Kohat Brigade, is promoted Major-General.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut. C. J. Foot, 96th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut. C. D. Harris, 2nd Batt. Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Major H. Isacks, Royal West Kent Regiment, will succeed Lieut.-Colonel Buckle as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, at the Staff College, in January next.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 22.

In the defamation case, Mr. G. P. Andrew, Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, vs. Mr. Channing Arnold, Editor of the *Burma Critic*, which was committed to the Chief Court sessions last week, the Chief Judge has on perusal of the committal order, referred the case to the Full Bench which is to sit on July 31st to decide on the legality or otherwise of the district magistrate's commital order.

PRIESTS' TRAGIC DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

Father Suitbert of the Roman Catholic mission at Gauhati, who started to cycle from Gauhati to Shillong, the other day, has been found dead at tho 26th milestone. It is believed that the exertion of pushing the machine up hill was too much for him.

THE MIDNAPUR SUITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

It is expected that the Special Bench of the High Court will deliver judgment in the Midnapore damage suit appeal in the first week of August.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe and Mr. Justice Chatterjee are still at Puri (Orissa), busy writing their judgments.

There are four other damage suits against Mr. D. Weston, the District Magistrate, Moulvi M. Huq, Deputy Police Suprintendent, and Inspector Lalmohun Guha, but they all depend on the result of the present appeal.

BANK OF BURMA.

The Litigation by Depositors and Creditors.

APPEAL REJECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 22.

Orders have been passed to-day by a Bench of the Chief Court, composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hartnoll, in the appeal preferred by Mr. A. J. Noble in the Bank of Burma case against the order of Mr. Justice Robinson, sitting as an Original Side Judge, appointing Mr. E. B. Holdsworth, official liquidator of the Bank of Burma. Judgment was given by Sir Charles Fox, in which Mr. Justice Hartnoll concurred.

The initial consideration, the judgment stated, in appeal was whether the appellate court should interfere in the matter, There were no precedents in the Indian courts. In England it had long time been accepted as an established rule that the appointment of any particular person as liquidator was so entirely a matter for the discretion of the judge dealing with the winding-up that the court of appeal would not review his decision except under very special circumstances, or unless it could be shown that the judge had acted on a wrong principle.

In the present case the learned judge had appointed a chartered accountant who had been acting as liquidator of the company after the voluntary winding-up resolution, which was subsequently discovered to have been irregular, in preference to a member of the legal profession whom a large majority or creditors, who had put their views before the courts, desired to be appointed. It was also impliedly decided that more than one liquidator was not desirable or necessary. His order showed that it was not a case of his having had no regard to the wishes of the majority of creditors. He considered the representation of their views, but did not comply with their wishes. Section 140 of the Act did not impose upon him any duty of doing so. The London Quays Warehouse Company's case of 1868 was a case in which the appointment by the primary judge was upheld although opposed by a large majority of those interested.

The court failed to see here that the learned judge acted on any wrong principle and after perusal of the somewhat voluminous proceedings already before the court their honors could not come to the conclusion that there were any special circumstances in the case which would justify any departure from the rule accepted by the distinguished judges in England who had adopted it.

In the case in which suitability of two gentlemen for an office was in question, their honours thought it preferable to advert to no more than was necessary.

The learned counsel for appellant made one observation which called for notice, because it might be misleading. He referred to the gentleman appointed by the learned judge as the nominee of the directors of the company who had put the creditors into the difficulties in which they were in. The remark might suggest that Mr. Holdsworth was likely to be biassed in favour of the directors. A persual of the report of the meeting of the shareholders at which the voluntarily winding up of the company was resolved precluded any idea of there being any bias in favour of the directors on the part of either of the signatories, Mr. Holdsworth or Mr. Ferguson. If any of the creditors were apprehensive that the liquidation would not be properly and fairly conducted by Mr. Holdsworth their honours could only say that so far as anything had been put before the court up to the present their apprehension were unreasonable.

In view of the importance of adhering to the established rule of an appellate court, not interfering in such a matter as the appointment of an official liquidator, their honours would dismiss the appeal.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

General Sir James and Lady Wilcocks, Col. and Mrs. Archer arrived at Viceregal Lodge to-day as the guests of the Viceroy.

MOTOR FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 22.

Mr. Dunn, driver of the car which collided with an "ekka" sucumbed to his injuries this morning. The deceased was a keen volunteer and will be given a military funeral.

THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

Experiment in Elementary Education.

The following Press Note was issued last evening:—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st November, 1911, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda asked the following question:—

"Will Government be pleased to say—

(a) whether they are prepared to sanction two middle school scholarships of Rs. 3 per mensem each for each district exclusively for the boys of the depressed classes, as in the case of Mahomedans and other backward classes;

(b) if so, whether they would be prepared to lower the standard of eligibility from standard IV to standard III?

Government replied that the suggestion made by the honourable member would be considered. The Governor in Council has now carefully considered the question and is pleased to direct that the experiment of reserving one middle school scholarship for students of the depressed classes should be tried in each district in the Presidency proper for a period of five years. The value of the scholarship should be Rs. 5 per mensen and the cost should be met from provincial revenues.

The Governor in Council concurs with the Director of Public Instruction that the standard of eligibility for the scholarship should not be lowered from standard IV to standard III.

The result of the experiment should be closely watched and noted in the Director of Public Instruction's annual report. If, at the end of the five years, it is found that these reserved scholarships are being generally utilised, the question of continuing them or increasing their number will be considered.

To prohibit the sale, hire or exchange in England of the plumage and skins of wild birds from British Oversea Dominions and Dependencies, a Bill has been introduced, but natural history specimens, plumages for the manufacture of flies for fishing, ostriches, game birds and domestic pigeons or poultry, are excluded. The announcement is especially interesting in view of the recent cases of feather smuggling at Rangoon.

THE FLOODS.

Little Change in the Situation at Karjat.

EXPERIENCES IN POONA.

The Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, telegraphs from Karjat:—"To-morrow (Tuesday) No. 19 down Poona Express and No. 4 up Poona-Bombay mail will tranship at Karjat. No. 3 down Poona mail, No. 9 down Madras mail and No. 17 down passengers, No. 22 up Poona-Bombay Express, No. 10 up Madras mail and No. 18 up passenger will travel via Dhond and Manmad.

YESTERDAY'S CONDITIONS.

The rain having held off yesterday the conditions were better than on Sunday, but still the rush of water was strong and though subsiding it still maintained a height which submerged the railway fencing on the up line. A big staff of engineers is on the spot and every advantage is being taken of any hopeful opportunity that presents itself.

Nearly all the traffic ran via Dhond-Maamar, but the early Bombay train which left Victoria Terminus as 8 o'clock in the morning went directly to Karjat, and thence passengers were transhipped. They went as far as Palasdari and then took the train which was waiting on the other side of the breaches.

Under these conditions the trains at the Victoria Terminus arrived later than the usual time.

The Madras mail which was timed to arrive at 6 a. m. arrived at 11-50.

The Poona mail timed to arrive 11 a. m. on Sunday arrived at 4 a. m. yesterday.

The Punjab mail due at 12-35 arrived at 1-37.

The Calcutta mail due at 1-20 arrived at 4 p. m.

POONA TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

Heavy and almost continuous rain fell from Friday night up to to-day. This has caused both the Mutha and Mulla rivers to rise ten or twelve feet above their normal levels. The result is that the country on either side is flooded and both the rivers are rushing in mighty turgid streams to their confluence at Sungam, the joint stream being nearly twenty feet above the normal level. The Mutha River, which flows past Kirkee Arsenal, has submerged the Holkar's Bridge completely sweeping away part of the wooden railings and several telegraph poles. The compounds of houses on its banks are flooded, the water in many places threatening to invade private residences.

On the south the River Mulla has submerged parts of the native town lying along its banks and many houses and walls have been undermined, the water in some places being ten to twelve feet deep.

The scene at Bund Gardens is attracting large crowds of people. The water has risen to within eighteen inches of the highest flood mark in 1896, when it flowed through the lower part of the gardens. It is required for the water to rise only a couple of inches more to enter the gardens and it is flowing in a great rushing torrent almost up to the arches of Fitzgerald Bridge.

It is impossible as yet to say what damage it has done as it is still raining at 2 p. m., though not quite so hard.

From Friday morning up to Monday morning, the Poona Railway station gauged over five inches of rain.

It is reported that the new viaduct on the Ghauts (Muktimalla) between the reversing station and Palasdari station has sunk three or four feet owing to heavy rain. Passengers, have in consequence to tranship and trains have been arriving several hours behind time since yesterday, when the first washaway took place near Palasdari.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, JULY 22.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Tapti Valley Railway wires: The line has been breached at mile 69 between Chinchpadla and Navapur, on the Tapti Valley Railway early this morning (22nd July). Arrangements have been made to tranship passengers. It will probably take three days to establish through communication.

A DISAPPEARING TOWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 22.

The river at Henzada is continuing its erosions and the town is being fast engulfed by the river, says the *Rangoon Gazette's* Henzada correspondent. The whole of Strand Road is gone, and soon Pagoda Road hard by will follow. The greater part of the bazaar has also been swallowed up.

PUNJAB BARLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 22.

A demand—whether temporary or permanent is to be seen—has arisen in Europe for Indian barley, and exports from Karachi have increased within a year from 11,000 tons to 2,21,000 tons, but complaints from English malters reveal the fact that the quality of the grain exported is very unequal, some consignments being excellent and very suitable for malting, while others contain so much dead grain and foreign substance as to be useless. In view of the present importance of Indian barley in the European market, the Punjab Government, the *Sind Gazette* is officially informed, will now take steps to test and compare the different types of Punjab barleys as to their malting and agricultural qualities.

PUNJAB DATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 22.

The Punjab Government will shortly, for the first time in commercial history, put a consignment of Punjab-grown dates on the London market.

MEERUT RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The B.P.R.A. rifle meeting will take place this year at Meerut, between the 23rd of October and 2nd of November. No later dates could be allotted to the Association owing to divisional training and inter-divisional manœuvres, in which the troops of the Meerut Division are taking part. The camp opens on the 21st of October.

General Booth's health, says a message by mail, is improving, but he is still troubled with sleeplessness and weakness. He has, however, been able to leave his room on several days lately, and on two or three occasions has spent a short time in the garden.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION.

Opening of the Congress at Simla.

SIR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Vote in Favour of Compulsory Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

The Conference on the education of the domiciled community opened at Simla to-day.

Sir Harcourt Butler, presiding, made the following speech:—

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER.

"On behalf of the Government of India, I thank you heartily for your presence here this morning. I hear that others would have been glad to attend, whom we should have been glad to welcome. But the conference is already large, and we have had to limit numbers. I do not propose to address you at any length. As Sir Robert Laidlaw has said, and I am glad to think that he is personally represented at this Conference, it is a time for action. But I should like to make a few observations of a general character. And first I should like to thank my friend, Mr. Sharp, of whose services I cannot speak too highly, for the trouble which he has taken in making arrangements for this Conference. Then I wish to correct a misapprehension that this conference is the sequel of the Protestant Committee's appeal for funds in the west. It is nothing of the kind. The Roman Catholics have no part in that appeal and the Roman Catholics represent a very large and worthy portion of the domiciled community. This Conference is the sequel and complement of the conference, over which I had the honour to preside at Allahabad, in February, 1911. Indian education must be handled as a whole. The British Government in India, which might have taken for its motto, "Govern them and lift them up for ever", is equally interested in uplifting all classes of the population, no matter what their race or creed may be. Having held a conference about the education of Indian children, it was only natural that I should hold a further conference about the education of the children of the domiciled community.

"I wish, also, to correct an impression, which from time to time finds voice, that the Government of India and the local Governments are indifferent to the education of the domiciled community. Nothing is further from the fact. From the days of Lord Canning, whose minute has been called a Magna Charta, to the present time, the Governments in India have never forgotten their duty to that community. I need not recall to you the many enquiries that have been held. I will not go back further than Lord Curzon's administration, and I may say that we all acknowledge how almost every branch of education benefited under Lord Curzon's reforming energy. In the years 1906-07 a recurring grant of Rs. 2,46,000 was made by the Government of India for European education, as well as a special grant of Rs. 10,000 a year for the training class attached to the Sanawar Institute, and a scholarship of £200 a year open to boys of the domiciled community and tenable for three years in England. In March, 1911, the Government of India gave a non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,57,000 for European education, and out of the fifty lakhs grant announced by command of His Most Gracious Majesty at Delhi, three lakhs were reserved for the same object. Local Governments are at this moment considering a proposal to establish a scholarship for girls. There has been real progress in the last decade. The expenditure from public funds has more than doubled; it is now 20 1/2 lakhs out of a total expenditure of Rs. 62 1/2 lakhs.

"Of late I have sometimes called to mind an Afghan proverb, "The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on." If we are not satisfied with the pace of the caravan, we may reasonably expect that the active and repeatedly shown sympathy of His Excellency the Viceroy in educational progress, and the creation of a new department, will lead in future to a more even and more rapid advance in this as in other branches of education. It is not right to ignore the past or be ungrateful for what has been done.

"On one other matter I desire to touch. At Sir Robert Laidlaw's conference, and in the papers which have been circulated to you, the proposal has been made that the education of the domiciled community should be centralised under the direct control of the Government of India. As a member of the Government of India, I must appreciate the confidence placed in us, but I must also point out that such a proposal is directly opposed to the accepted policy of decentralisation. In my own experience I can say that the needs of the domiciled community vary in different parts of India, and it would be altogether undesirable in the interests of that community for the Education Department of the Government of India to take direct charge of their education over so vast an area. Further, I can conceive nothing more injurious to the domiciled community than that the local Governments, who give so much employment to them, and are interested in their welfare, should be divorced from all concern in the education of their children. I can, however, assure you that the Government of India will co-operate heartily with the local Governments to effect necessary reforms, worked out in consultation with them with due regard to varying local conditions.

"With these remarks, I invite you, gentlemen, to get to work in a spirit of harmony and co-operation. I doubt not that we shall reach practical conclusions of great value, which will result in beneficial action. We shall be mainly concerned with the education of boys, but I shall be glad to receive suggestions in regard to the education of girls, and I shall take your opinion as to the necessity of calling a separate conference in regard to the latter."

At the outset of the discussion Sir Harcourt Butler explained that the policy declared in respect of the extension of the principle of free elementary education applied to members of the domiciled community as well as to Indians. It would remain for local Governments to take the necessary action.

The discussion then turned on the question of introducing compulsory primary education. A strong opinion in its favour was voiced by Mr. Madge, the Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Pakenham Walshe, Mr. Lee and several others. Some of the Directors of Education, Messrs. Bourne, Covernton and De La Fosse, pointed out the practical difficulties of its introduction, especially in isolated places, and asked whether it was intended to send the boys to ordinary schools for Indians.

Sir Harcourt Butler remarked that as an expression of principle there was no objection to the Conference recording their opinion in a formal resolution, but that he was not at present prepared to treat it as more than a counsel of perfection. He was sure, however, the recommendation of so representative a conference would receive respectful attention from the Government of India and the local Governments when the matter came before them.

After discussion the following resolution was passed:—"The Conference desire to press upon the attention of Government their opinion that the introduction of compulsory education is necessary to secure that certain classes of the domiciled community, in their own interests and in those of the general public, attend school. They recognise that this will involve the introduction of free education for all who cannot pay fees."

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with a discussion on the grading of schools which had not terminated when the sitting ended.

His Excellency will entertain some fifty members of the European and Anglo-Indian Educational Conference at dinner on Friday the 26th instant.

KARACHI NOTES.

Rain in the Desert City.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 19.

Last Friday Karachi actually had some rain—the first for many months. Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning an attempt was made by the elements to lay the dust, but in the evening only success was attained, for it really rained hard for over an hour. Those who know this desert city will admit that when the elements set out to lay the dust they have their work cut out. As luck would have it there were two "shows" on that evening—a concert at the Regimental Theatre and a dance at the headquarters of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers. But most of us braved the downpour and enjoyed the evening provided for us at one or other or both of the entertainments. On the following day Karachi was unrecognisable—there was no dust!

THE KARACHI CALAIS-RAILWAY.

Drigh Road Station on the North Western Railway, which is the first station on the line outside Karachi, will probably be the junction in the not very distant future of the North Western and the Karachi-Calais systems, and the Karachi Municipality has been invited by the Collector to prepare a scheme showing what land, if any, they would be prepared to take up with a view to developing it and eventually transforming it into a suburb for the benefit of Karachi residents. It will be interesting to watch developments in the matter. The subject of the proposed railway continues to attract a good deal of attention, especially in Karachi.

CRICKET.

The Gymkhana cricket team has accomplished great things since I last wrote. On successive Saturdays the Parsi Institute and the N. W. R. team have been overcome. The match against the Parsis took place on the Parsi ground on the 6th instant and resulted in a most exciting match. The Gymkhana batted first and made 169 to which Chetham contributed 39, Brachi 33, and Travers 28. The Parsis then went in and it was not until within six minutes of time that their last wicket was obtained for a total score of 142, leaving the Gymkhana winners by 27 runs. N. M. Dinshaw so often the mainstay of the Parsi side in batting, played a fine innings of 80. This match was the third of the series of five between the two clubs and the Gymkhana now stand one up and two to play. The Parsis had not been beaten by the Gymkhana on their own ground for several years. Metha and Captain Turner each secured six wickets, for their respective sides. Last Saturday the N. W. R. team was beaten by the Gymkhana with something to spare. A fine start was made by the winners, Travers and Hearson putting on 128 before being separated. The whole side, however, was got out for 219. I was pleased to see Hearson come off and hope he will not be returning to Bombay yet. The Railway replied with 153 to which Judah, Rollins and West were the principal scorers with 34, 38, and 27 respectively. The Gymkhana team were left winners by 66 runs.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET PROSPECTS.

I noticed in the "Bombay Gazette" a few days back a reference to Karachi in the matter of Presidency cricket prospects, it being stated that the old Presidency players, Cheetham and Captain Turner, were doing well here. I would point out that Cheetham is not here at all, neither has he been. The writer of your article was evidently confusing him with Chetham, who although he is not an old Presidency player, has been doing very well this season for the Gymkhana. Captain Turner has been away on leave in Quetta and has only played in the two most recent matches. So far he has not made many runs, but he secured eleven wickets in those two games. In discussing Presidency prospects one cannot omit to mention Travers whose batting has been the feature of Karachi cricket this season. He has played about a dozen innings and he must have an average of nearly 60. He is a very fine bat who can play carefully if he likes and his record this season ought to earn him a place in the Presidency team.

BOY SCOUTS FOR KARACHI.

There is a movement on foot to start a corps of Boy Scouts in Karachi and a committee is being formed with this end in view. It is understood that Major H. H. Sawyer, commanding the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, has been invited to undertake the duties of Scoutmaster. No better choice could be made.

KARACHI AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Club held its annual meeting recently and the following office bearers were elected for the coming season. President, the Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb; Vice-President, Mr. C. S. Anderson: Committee: Captain Craigie, Captain Fenning, Messrs. H. Y. Manon, T. C. Beaumont, and Y. Mitchell. Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. H. Curling, and Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Wyatt.

VARIA.

The port continues to be busy with its exports, and the wharves are still being fully occupied, while steamers have been waiting in the stream for accommodation on most days recently. The N. W. R. figures of deliveries of wheat in Karachi for the first six months of the last three years are interesting. They are:—

1910: 369, 190 tons, 1911: 611, 525 tons, 1912: 739, 613 tons.

Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. are erecting a tank at Kiamari to hold half a million gallons of kerosine and a second one to hold half a million gallons of liquid fuel.

It is anticipated that fifteen pilgrim ships will probably leave Karachi for the Hedjaz between August and November.

The Karachi Port Trust has decided to purchase ten additional hydraulic cranes for use on the wharves at a cost in excess of a lakh of rupees.

Mr. Noel Paton, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, is spending a week in Karachi. He met the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday.

The following have been appointed to serve on a committee to devise a schedule of terminal charges in substitution of the present schedule of octroi charges:—The President and Vice President of the Karachi Municipality with Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw and Mr. Gidumal Lekhraj representing the Municipality, and Mr. H. F. Pjister, Mr. James Kenyon and Mr. H. T. Robson representing the Chamber of Commerce.

An interim dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the half year ended 30th June last has been declared by the board of the Sind Light Railways Ltd.

The journalists of Toronto have a queer idea of the habits of Royalty, judging by the amazing information they retailed about the Duke of Connaught during his recent stay in the Queen City. One paper, for instance, tells how the Duke swung his umbrella "much like persons of more common clay, another describes how he walked down a certain road in the rain and "like a wise man he wore rubbers," while a third arrogates to itself the right to "assert emphatically that H. R. H. rises before breakfast every morning and sometimes takes a walk after breakfast!" To top all this another paper adds: "It would really seem that the Duke is human after all!"

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

DEFENCE.

Federal Surplus.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT.

AN EVICTED GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 8.

Despite the croaking that was indulged in in certain quarters concerning the partial failure of the wheat harvest, South Australia appears, during the past twelve months to have experienced a fairly prosperous time. The wealth derived from primary production has been considerable, trade in all departments has been brisk and progress of a really substantial character has been made. The truth of all this is clearly indicated by the statement of accounts showing the Treasury receipts for the quarter and year ended June 30 last. The abstract shows that the State's income for the past three months was approximately £1,288,944, while the actual revenue for the nine months ended March 31 was £3,166,756. Adding the two amounts together gives us a total of £4,455,700 which may be taken as the Treasurer's approximate income for the past financial year. A comparison of the aggregate with the income for the previous year shows that there has been an increase in revenue of £274,228 over the receipts for 1910-11, and an excess of £124,158 over the estimate presented to Parliament by the late Treasurer, Mr. Vaughan. When Mr. Vaughan presented his ways and means statement to the House of Assembly last year he took what now proves to have been an extremely modest view of the State's resources. His budget set out there would be an estimated surplus of £8,822, whereas the actual returns have far surpassed this, the receipts having aggregated £4,455,700 as against an estimated sum of £4,331,542. Until the expenditure returns are published, which will not be for another three or four weeks the actual credit balance cannot be stated, but it is safe to assume that it will be a large one. Mr. Peake expects a surplus of between £200,000 and £300,000, but everything depends, naturally, on what the outgoings were during the past three months. Mr. Vaughan's estimate of expenditure was £4,302,729 and if this has not been exceeded the surplus will be at least £152,980. In the three preceding quarters the total disbursements were £2,916,062 or £310,980 less than three-fourths of the estimated amount for the year, so there is, perhaps, some reason for Mr. Peake's sanguine expectations. Coming to details, an examination of the published return goes to prove that there was a substantial increase in the income derived from all the great departments excepting territorial, in which, however, expectations were under realised by only a trifling amount—£2,980. Taxation receipts exceeded the estimate by £18,307; those of public works and services by £47,695; "other receipts" by £ 59,409; and the payments from the Commonwealth by £1,719. Public works and services, the most flourishing department of the revenue, contributed a total of £2,607,412 for the twelve months, or £135,313 more than in the previous year. Railways, showing an advance of £111,852, constitute the principal item in this branch, but it is satisfactory to know that there was an increase in all the other services. Waterworks revenue improved to the extent of £12,467, and marine receipts by £6,967. "Other receipts" show an increase of £80,031 in interest and exchange, and one of £46,295 in miscellaneous receipts, fines, fees, &c. Land and income-tax yielded for the year a sum of £326,161, showing an advance of £21,830 on the figures for 1910-11. In the territorial department, interest accounts for a total of £85,837, or an increase of £ 19,243. The amount paid to the State by the Commonwealth under the new financial agreement aggregated £511,719, which was £1,345 in excess of the previous year's receipts. As our population grows a larger increase under this heading may be expected; and since more people means more wealth it may be hoped the day of expansion will not be long deferred. The substantial surplus which the present Treasurer expects to be able to show will not be available for current expenditure, since the provisions of a wise statute passed some years ago stipulate that all income received in excess of the total outgoings must be devoted to the reduction of the public debt.

THE FREMANTLE DOCK TROUBLE.

The causes of the Fremantle dock fiasco were announced in Parliament this week, and were specified in a long report by Mr. Ramsbotham, the resident dock engineer, engaged in November, 1910, on the recommendation of Sir Whately Elliot, by whose advice the Rous Head site was selected. The work was begun in 1908, and one month after Mr. Ramsbotham took charge he reported that the difficulties and increased cost appeared so great as to warrant the selection of a different site, or the building of a floating dock in the site excavated. The Engineer-in-Chief (Mr. Thompson), who never favoured a graving dock, but preferred a floating dock, intimated that as the Government had engaged specialists from Europe for the dock his position was practically that of an executive engineer, acting on Government instructions without responsibility. Then the Minister of Works replied that Parliament and the Government has resolved on a graving dock, and accepted Sir Whately Elliot's advice that Rous Head was the most suitable site. In February, 1911, at an interview between the Minister, the Engineer-in-Chief, and the Resident Engineer, the difficulties were fully explained, and it was pointed out that if the site was to be changed, then was the time as practically no money had been wasted and the excavation was for a graving dock. The Premier replied that it would be impossible to change the site and he communicated with Sir Whately Elliot, through the Agent-General. He received a cable message expressing Sir Whately's concurrence in the new construction methods deemed necessary. The work proceeded and on May 30 last, the drills in three holes dropped 14ft., revealing the presence of a great cave 14 ft. below the foot of the steel-piled dam and 171 barrels of cement and six tons of ashes were forced into the cave but failed to fill it, and minor caves were discovered. It was evident that the clay bed did not extend over the dock areas. Grouting holes 15 ft. deep and to cost £67,000 were necessary, and if the caves had an intake from the river, the position would be serious. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas had caused considerable trouble, and corrosion had occurred in the steel-piled dam. Mr. Ramsbotham states that the extra expenditure on his estimate in February, 1911, would be £263,289 with further expenses probable. He now estimated that it would take eight years, and cost £725,300 to dry the first dam section to 33ft. low water. Of this £175,150 exclusive of departmental

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[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

charges, has been already spent and £124,536 of the new estimate is for pumping, at £15,567 a year. Mr. Ramsbotham finally advises the Government to abandon construction. The work already done can be turned to some account. The dock will be built at less cost if a favourable site is obtained, and if not a floating dock can be purchased. Mr. Thompson, the Engineer-in-Chief, in a minute on Mr. Ramsbotham's report, states that the foundation cannot be relied on. He asks if the Government are prepared to face an expenditure of half a million to complete the first section of the dock. He points out that in February last year, he suggested, failing a good foundation that the north wall should be converted into a quay, vastly improving the entrance to the Fremantle harbour, while the approach channel and berthage could be deepened to 36ft., allowing the entrance of the deepest draught vessels afloat. He considers that a floating dock will serve Fremantle for many years, as the inter-State liners have their terminus at Sydney. As announced in Parliament, the Government have decided to abandon the construction, and utilise the space for harbour accommodation. They will propose a fresh dock scheme.

THE FEDERAL SURPLUS.

A story of unexampled prosperity was told by the figures of the Federal financial year which were announced by the Federal Treasurer this morning. All previous records were eclipsed the revenue for the first time in the history of the Commonwealth crossing the twenty million marks. The year closed with a credit balance of no less than £2,163,975. Portion of the huge surplus was made up of savings in the expenditure of the year just closed, or more correctly speaking, balances of votes that were not expended owing to various works not having progressed in the twelve months as far as was expected. Customs and Excise revenue was £14,711,440, an increase of £911,440 on the estimate, and £1,790,997 on the actual receipts for the previous year. Notwithstanding penny postage there was an increase of £41,286 in the Post and Telegraph Department receipts over the estimate, and of £6,155 on the actual revenue for 1910-11. Land tax collections were £63,647 below the estimate, and £4,004 under the previous year's total. Coinage profits fell away to the extent of £53,513 from the estimate, and £42,406 from the 1910-11 figures.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE.

Prominent militia officers, in commenting on the important changes to come into force this year, said the new conditions would be heartily welcomed. Dealing with the difficulties of the past, they pointed out that infantry battalions had to provide machine gun sections, signallers, and scouts. These men had to be specially trained, and the practice was to call for volunteers. Sometimes they were forthcoming, but often there were not. Failing volunteers it was necessary to detail men, and this course was disliked by the men, especially when their duties separated them from their friends in the company. Occasionally the objections were so strong that the men sent in their kits rather than be detailed for special duties. Now this could not be done, and officers would not be harassed in providing special sections. With men having to stay in regiments for seven years much better results would be obtained. As the scheme developed, youths entering the militia would be better trained and have longer experience. A great deal depended on the work of the instructors who had the first handling of the cadets between the ages of 14th and 17th. Upon the results obtained in these years much of the success of the scheme would depend.

The 20,000 18-year-old Australians who to-day step up the "first line of the military forces" will in only scattered instances drill during the next few weeks with their new militia comrades. Time must be allowed for completion of allotments. Every youth must be marked off for one of the eight arms of the service, and in this detailed work, in which the wishes of the recruits are studied, commanding officers and brigade majors are now busy. In future years these allotments will be completed before the changes are due. The work is all new yet, and a system of reorganisation extending over to continent is like a new suit of clothes, but the system will, with good administration, work gradually into a perfect fit.

Senator Pearce is now confident of the success of training, and is reaching out in other directions than the erection of drill halls and construction of new rifle ranges. The Federal clothing factory is to be doubled in capacity. With the system now in full swing, the department requires 50,000 sets of new uniforms every year. The factory will, in time, be able to produce all these, and will also make clothing for the navy and postal service.

SHIRKERS TO BE PROSECUTED.

The special cadet drills ordered for those who have failed to attend the statutory number of regular parades are over, and the instructions for the prosecution of the thousands who have shirked their duties comes into immediate operation. Area officers will begin to-day with this disagreeable work. The attendances have been a disappointing feature of the year's work, but this failure might have been expected. The cadets have yet to gather "traditions." A spirit of loyalty to cadet battalions will grow, and the work will be liked. If the officers do their part tactfully and well, the uniform will become more liked as it is seen more often in the streets. Its cold reception was due more to hatred of new ideas than to its appearance, and also to the untidy way in which many untrained cadets wore their puttees. Loyalty will be infused by competitions, and drill halls will form centres for young men's gymnastic work and sports.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RESIDENCES.

At the Mayoral dinner on Monday at Sydney, his Excellency the Governor-General (Lord Denman) referred to the determination of the State authorities to withdraw Government House, Sydney, from occupation by the Governor-General. Lord Denman said: Evictions are painful things, especially to be evicted. There are, however, no precedents for this one unique instance of anybody in the position of a Governor-General or Viceroy in the British Empire being evicted from the house which he thought was his own. In the case of the humble individual now addressing you, personally it does not affect me very much, but on public grounds it affects me closely, or rather, it affects the office which I hold. So long as I hold the position of Governor-General of Australia, I have to think of the prestige which the position ought to entail. For that reason I think that while I have an official residence in Sydney, it should be in keeping with the prestige and dignity of the position. So I have taken the line that if this residence is taken away, then my period of residence in Sydney must come to an end. If the Government of this State adheres to the decision it has come to—and I gather from the latest utterances of the Premier that it will—then in that case I believe that the time will come, whatever they may think at present, when the people of this State will regret that the Governor-General was deprived of his residence in this city. In a statement on behalf of the Government, the Attorney-General (Mr. Holman) said that he wished to point out that it was known to the Federal authorities at the time of Lord Denman's appointment that Government House was only held by them on lease, then rapidly approaching its termination. That was four months before Lord Denman's arrival in Australia, and an intimation of the probable resumption of the property for State purposes at the close of the lease had been given, and on other dates before his Excellency's arrival, and apparently before his departure from Great Britain lengthy official correspondence had occurred. He had no desire to consider his Excellency's remarks as matter for disputation.

HELPING YOUNG WOMEN.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Lady Victoria Buxton Association of Girls' Clubs, at the Adelaide Town Hall on Monday, the Commissioner of Crown Lands (Hon. F. W. Young) said the Government felt that this and kindred associations which took an interest in girls who were without attractive homes were doing a great deal for the welfare, both of the persons directly concerned and of the State. Politics were dissociated from religious and philanthropic effort, and no doubt Parliament found it difficult to assist any one denominational work because of the many religious denominations. He thought they were prone to carry this idea to too great lengths. Such an institution as the Lady Victoria Buxton Girls' Club did a lot for the community, and prevented troubles which would otherwise lead to great expense to the State. The expense was not the question for thought, but the prevention was a matter of prime consideration. The association had some time ago made an application for Government assistance in the work of building suitable premises, and the application had failed. He proposed to revive the question whether the Government should assist this class of philanthropic effort. He felt interested in their work, because very shortly he expected to have control of a similar institution for the benefit of girls coming out from England for domestic service. Realising that most of these girls on reaching South Australia had no relations or homes to go to the Government intended to establish a home in which they would be made welcome on arrival, and where they might stay during periods of unemployment or sickness. Such knowledge as had been acquired by officials of the institution under the control of this association would be of great value to the Government, and the committee of control of the Government home would include ladies who were already taking an interest in the Lady Victoria Buxton Association. He thought it had been realised for generations that the life of the State depended on the life of the individual homes. The girls who were being trained in home duties were being put on the true road to happiness. The Bishop of Adelaide (Dr. Thomas) asked if it was to be understood that if the association renewed its application for a grant from the Government, the request would receive favourable consideration. Mr. Young said he believed the Government should investigate the question of the difficulty which had prevented a grant from being made in the past, and see if the matter could be reconsidered. He would have pleasure in asking his colleagues to go into the matter fully with a view to its complete reconsideration.

NEW ZEALAND PARLIAMENT OPENS.

The Governor's speech at the opening of the New Zealand Parliament was unusually long. It announced an increase in the graduated land tax and a lowering of the point at which graduation begins to 25,000. Proposals will be forthcoming to prevent the eggregation of land, and to limit the area that may be held by any person or company. Restrictions are to be placed upon trafficking in Crown leases and upon areas that may be disposed of by will or settlement. The provisions for compulsory acquirement by arbitration are to be restored to the Land for Settlement Act. Agricultural colleges and additional experiment farms will be established and farmers' banks inaugurated. A promise is made to construct light lines as feeders to the general railway system. Improved suburban services will be established and concessions in fares made by which children up to five years old will travel free, and a quarter rates up to 14 years. Military detention in camp or barracks will be substituted for imprisonment for failure to serve in the territorial forces, and the junior cadet service is to be demilitarised. The tariff is to be revised in order to lower the cost of articles in common use. Additional facilities are promised for obtaining university education. Legislation against trusts will be introduced. Preferential voting will take the place of second ballots. More maternity homes are to be established, and proposals will be submitted granting retiring allowances to men who have served a long period in Parliament. Referring to reciprocity with Australia, the speech expressed the hope that this will be established. The question of a State-owned cable across the Atlantic continues to receive attention. Failing assistance from the Imperial Government negotiations are to be opened up with the object of having a cable laid by the three remaining partners in the Pacific cable. The leader of the Opposition gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Address in Reply.

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MATHERAN HOTEL CASE.

Assessors Convict the Accused.

At the Thana Sessions Court, Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, and assessors, concluded the hearing of the case in which Pirojshaw H. Taskar stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 58 at the instance of the proprietors of the Gymkhana Hotel, Matheran.

Mr. Pradhan, Public Prosecutor, Kolaba district, conducted the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. M. M. Karbhari.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution and they gave the same story which they had given before the committing magistrate and which has been previously reported.

The accused's defence was that he made out a bill for the full amount in order that rival hotel-keepers might not know that he was allowing discount on the bills of visitors who stayed at the hotel for a long period.

After hearing the judge's summing up the assessors found the accused guilty.

Mr. Karbhari then urged that the accused should be let out on a fine on the ground that he was a very young man and had a future before him; besides he had been in the lock-up for thirteen days before he was let out on bail.

His Honour reserved passing sentence.

The house-fly cannot exist without filth. The eggs are deposited in filth. The female fly lays 120 eggs and in 12 hours these are 120 flies, each in a few days more to repeat the same process. Each fly can carry on its legs such germs as cholera, typhoid, diptheria, scarlet fever, and deposit them where it alights. Each fly is therefore a possible and probable source of disease, and it is very likely that as knowledge inceeases we shall find many more obscure diseases traceable to the presence of these pests. Ugly therefore as they are, some appliances for catching them are necessary in every room where they make their appearance. If the room is badly infested, burn pyrethrum powder. This stupefies them and they can then be destoyed. But at the root of the whole matter lies cleanliness, for in houses which are kept clean and where the garbage is burnt or efficiently removed they do not readily appear. Unless, of course, there be careless neighbours, stables, or the private slaughter houses, which are the disgrace and danger of large towns at hand. Then, of course, the innocent suffer for the careless guilty.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Custom of the Cotton Market.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Davar the suit brought by Ishvardas Modi,a firm, against Tarachand Lakmandas and another was called on for hearing. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, instructed by Messrs Motichand and Devidas appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. J. D. Davar with the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Acting Advocate General, and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs Kanga and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that on the 21st March, 1908, and other dates they sold to the defendants, bales of Broach machine-ginned cotton in four lots of 200, 700, 1,500, and 2,000 bales at Rs. 263-12 per candy deliverable on specified dates, and tendered to the defendants delivery orders for 300 bales. The defendants refused to take delivery, and agreed to pay a certain sum by way of compensation and damages, the difference between the contract-price and the market-price on due date. The parties had some previous dealings in respect of 600 baler. The plaintiffs were willing to give credit for the amount due; and after giving credit, there remained a balance of Rs. 24,163, which the plaintiffs claimed.

The defendants denied the allegations of the plaintiffs, and stated that the firms of Hirji Khetsey and Company and Shamji Ladha and Campany agreed to form a partnership, and employed the defendants as brokers. According to the custom of the trade, it was for the brokers to supply shroffs' contracts in respect of transactions made by them, and where this was done, the brokers were not liable for these transactions; but where they failed to supply brokers' notes, the brokers were directly responsible to the parties with whom they contracted. They counterclaimed Rs. 496-2 in respect of previous dealings.

After the pleadings were read, the parties agreed to go to arbitration, the plaintiffs preferring as arbitrator a Marwadi who dealt in such business; the defendants preferred a European or a Parsi. At the suggestion of the court, the parties consented to refer all matters in dispute in the suit, including costs, to the sole arbitration of Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraya.

TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

A trade-mark case of some interest to dealers in broadcloth was further heard before Mr. Justice Heaton on Monday. The parties to the suit were the firm of Parbhudas Mulchand vs. the firm of Narotamdas Jetharam. Both were dealers in broadcloth. The plaintiffs asked that the defendants might be prevented by injunction from using their trade-mark "No. 45,000"; this mark might be defaced and destroyed from the goods in the possession of the defendants; the defendants might be ordered to account for the profits they have made from the sale of these goods and be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs such damages as were just, and to pay costs.

Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, with Mr. W. Langford Weldon, instructed by Mr. Kirk Smith, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. J. Baptista, with Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar and Mr. G. R. Khairaz, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated among others things that their woollen goods had acquired a great reputation, their trade-mark on the broad-cloth they imported being "No. 45.000", which was fixed to the pieces either by itself or with the figure of a soldier or of some animal. Since the year 1882 they were importing these goods in large quantities. They had found out lately that the defendants were importing an inferior quality of goods with the express object of an trying to benefit by the reputation acquired by the plaintiffs' No. 45,000. The second defendant (Mr. Monmohandas Vishnudas) who was a relation of the plaintiffs (Vithaldas Narandas and his brother Govindas) was employed for 15 or 16 years in the plaintiffs' firm. About a year and a half ago his services were dispensed with. The using by the defendants (the name of the first defendant was Narotamdas Jetharam, and of the third defendant was Virgi Parshotam) of No. 45,000 on their goods was likely to mislead purchasers into the belief that they were buying the No. 45,000 of the plaintiffs. It would also enable the defendants and unscrupulous dealers to pass off the defendants' goods as the plaintiffs' to the great loss and damage of the latter.

The defendants in their written statement denied that No. 45,000 was the principal or the sole trade-mark of the plaintiffs. The "soldier" was their made-mark; their goods were known in the bazaar as the "soldier" mark. The defendants' goods were not inferior; they did not fix the No. 45,000 with the express object of benefiting themselves by the reputation of the plaintiffs' goods. This number was fixed on different goods of the same quality as the plaintiffs; such goods were imported and sold by other merchants in Bombay. The defendants' commission agent put the number on their goods as a mark mainly used to describe the same quality of goods. The plaintiffs' goods were folded flat; the defendants' were made up in rolls. The first defendant's name was sewn into the cloth. The plaintiffs' goods were known and inquired after as "patla ghadi soldier chap," or "flat folds of the soldier mark."

The hearing is being proceeded with.

ACTING JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

We learn on reliable authority that Mr. Ganpatrao Sadashivrao Rao, Government Pleader in the Bombay High Court, will act as a Judge of the High Court from 1st August during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Russell, a period of seven or eight months. This will be the third time that Mr. Rao uas acted as a judge of the high Court, first acted in 1910 from September onwards till January, 1911 and a few months later, in June and July 1911, he again acted for about one month and three-quarters.

THE POLICE COURTS.

The Haj Pilgrim Cheating Case.

CONVICTION OF TWO ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad delivered judgment in the case in which Supeerintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. charged Gullam Hussain Miaji, Ebtahim M.Jewanji and Mahomed Fazul Abdulla Arab, with cheating in respect of tickets sold to Hajis. Mr. Velinkar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 2 and Mr. J. Davar, instructed by the same firm appeared for accused No. 3. Mr. Sulivaan prosecuted.

His worship in delivering judgment said:—The evidence showed that accused No. 1, Gulam Hussain Miaji, and accused No. 2, Ebrahim Jewanji, in the year 1911 managed the business of Hajaz Steam Navigation Company in Bombay. As the witness, Sir Krishnarao Vasudeo Sardesai, secretary of the Bombay Hajaz Steam Navigation Company says, accused Nos. 1 and 2 were the agents and directors of the company and they also managed the business of the company and fixed and changed the dates of the sailing of boats of the company. Accused No. 3, Mahomed Fazul Abdulla Arab, was the working agent of the company at Bombay and the agent at Jeddah. The Bombay Hajaz Company carried on pilgrim traffic and one of the boats they owned was the s. s. "Shahjehan" and as required by law the agents of the company, Essaji M. Jewanji and Company, sent a letter dated the 21st of September 1911 which is signed by accused No. 2. to the Commissioner of Police intimating among other things that s.s. "Shahjehan" would sail from Bombay on or about the 20th of October, and that the number of tickets to be issued was about 1,400. At this time the s. s. "Shahjehan" was not in Bombay, but it was on her return voyage from Jeddah. The evidence of the chief engineer, Pestonji Edulji, shows that she was due to arrive in Bombay on the 5th or 6th of October. That evidence further shows that there was at this time a rival steamship company viz., the Persian Steam Navigation Company known as the Mogul Company, also carrying on pilgrim traffic. This Company advertised as the evidence of the witness Haji Abdul Rehman. shows, by the usual method of ringing the bell at the Haji Musafarkhana, and in other parts of the city on the 28th of September and subsequent days, that their boat, s.s. "Siberia," taking pilgrims would sail from Bombay on the 16th of October; they advertised by the same method on the 29th of September that their pilgrim boat s.s. "Khusru" would sail on the 18th of October. The evidence further shows that after the announcements by the rival companies the accused Nos. 1 and 2 changed the sailing date of the s.s. "Shahjehan" from 20th October to 12th October, that is at dates earlier of the sailing of the s.s. "Siberia" and the s.s. "Khusru" of the rival company: Accused No.3 over his own signature describing himself as agent of the s.s."Shahjehan" sent advertisements to the "Sanj Vartman" announcing among other things that the s.s. "Shahjehan" would sail on the 12th of October for Jeddah. The evidence of the witness, Abdulla Rahimtulla, a bell-ringer in the employ of the Hajaz Company, shows that under the orders of accused No. 3 he announced to the people by ringing a bell on the 30th of September that the s. s. "Shahjehan" would sail on the 12th of October and that Hajis who wanted to purchase tickets should do so at the shed over the Musafarkhana at the Pedhi of Fazal Arab, accused No. 3. This announcement was made for 12 days at the Haji Musafarkhana and all over Bombay. On the 30th of September witness Abdulla Ahmed, Protector of Pilgrims, wrote a letter from the office of the Commissioner of Police, saying that in the body of the letter the accused had given the sailing date of the vessel as 20th October, but in the particulars mentioned they had stated that the latest date was the of 12th October, thus making matters ambiguous and asked them to furnish the actual latest date of sailing. There was no reply to this letter from the agent. The s. s. "Shahjehan" arrived in Bombay on the 6th of October, and it appears from the evidence that the vessel had suffered considerable damage during the voyage necessitating heavy repairs. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 then blamed the captain and chief engineer of the ship saying that the whole of Bombay had come to know about the damages 15 days before their arrival. The chief engineer distinctly told accused Nos. 1 and 2 that the repairs would take 15 to 20 days. Accused Nos. 1 and 5 also said the damage which was principally to the funnel and the pipes attached to it. It would perhaps be appropriate to refer here to the evidence of witness, Thomas Green, captain of the s s. "Islami" and subsequently of the s.s. "Rehmani," both of the Persian Steam Navigation Company. Captain Green says that he saw the damage and said that as a captain he would decidedly not have taken the boat to sea in that condition. Captain Green made a report to his employers and also to Mr. Watkins, Assistant Collector of Customs. His evidence explains why accused Nos. 1 and 2 asked the chief engineer as to how people came to know about the damage. From this the reasonable inference is that after Captain Green's arrival in Bombay on 15th September and from his reporting about the damage to Mr. Watkins and his own company, the accused Nos. 1 and 2 came to know about the damage. About 15 days before the 6th of October, that is sometime about the 20th of September. Thus after having known that the boat was damaged the two accused altered the date of sailing already fixed, viz., 20th of October to a nearer date viz., 12th of October. The alteration was made on the 29th of September though they must have known full well that the damage would have taken many days in repairing. In spite of this, accused Nos. 1 and 2 did not alter the date of the sailing of the boat which was fixed for the 12th of October, and continued to sell the tickets for the 12th of October, leaving the Hajis under the impression that the boat would still start on her voyage on the 12th of October. In consequence several Hajis purchased tickets for s.s. "Shahjehan." Even after the 6th October, fully believing that the boat would sail on the 12th of October, witness Mr. MacBain, Government Surveyor, says that he examined the "Shahjehan" and took away her certificate and inspected the boat almost every day from the 7th to the 23rd of October on which day the repairs were completed, and on which date the certificate was returned. The boat sailed on the 24th of October.

The prosecution has examined three Hajis as witnesses who purchased the tickets for themselves and their parties per s.s. "Shahjehan" for the 12th of October.

These witnesses are Haji Abdul Kyam, Pirbux Karimbux, and Sheik Mahomed Gulam Husain. Haji Abdul Kyam of Jhelum says that after making enquiries by wire from the Protector of Pilgrims as to the dates of the sailing of different boats he came down to Bombay on the 4th of October in order to go to the Haj. He enquired at the booking office of the Bombay Hajaz Company and learnt from accused No. 3 and two clerks that the boat s.s. "Shahjehan was sailing on the 12th of October. Then he went to make enquiries at the Persian Steam Navigation Company to see whether any of their boats sailed before the 12th of October, his object being to go by the earliest available boat, but as the boats of that company were sailing on the 16th and 18th he went to the booking office of the accused on the 5th of October and paid an advance for eight tickets for himself and party to sail by the s.s. "Shahjehan." On the 6th he again went to their office and saw accused No. 3, and ultimately made the full payment for the eight tickets—Rs. 510 in all. This witness further says that the boat did not sail on the 12th. He says he purchased the tickets for the "Shahjehan" because it was to sail earlier than the boats of the Persian Steam Navigation Company, and that had he been informed or had he known that she would sail on the 24th or after the boats of the Persian Company, he never would have purchased these tickets. He also says by the delay of the sailing late of "Shahjehan" he has suffered loss. On the 19th of October this witness complained to the Commissioner of Police in writing about this. He stated that in consequence of the false announcement made by the accused 1,500 Hajs had purchased tickets. Had the wrong dates not been announced he would have bought tickets for "Siberia" or 'Khushru' which were sailing on the 16th and 18th respectively and prayed the Commissioner to take notice of the conduct of the accused. Other pilgrims also complained.

The second pilgrim witness was Pirbux Karimbux who is a zemindar of Shahjehanpur, who says that he came to Bombay on the 7th of October and he purchased a ticket per s. s. Shahjehan for Rs. 90 on a representation that the ship was sailing on or about October 12th. The third pilgrim witness, Sheik Mahomed Gulam Hussein, who is a zemindar of Moradabad, says that he came to Bombay on the 7th of October to go to the Haj. On the 8th he purchased tickets by the s. s. Shahjehan, because he was informed by the broker, Nawab Ali Karim Bux, that the boat was sailing on the 12th of October, and says that but for this representation he would not have bought tickets by this steamer. It should be here remembered that subsequent to the letter in which the sailing of the Shahjehan was mentioned on 20th October and in spite of the letter from the Protector of Pilgrims no intimation of the change of date from the 20th of October to 27th of October was given. either to the Commissioner of Police or the Protector of Pilgrims till the 11th October. Such is the substance of most of the prosecution evidence.

Three accused were charged under sections 417, 420 and 109 of the I. P. C. with cheating and dishonestly inducing the Hajis to deliver over to accused the value of the tickets purchased by the complainants, viz., Rs. 560, 90 and 105 respectively, the false representation being that the s. s. "Shahjehan would sail on the 12th of October, 1911, and abetment of the offence.

All the accused had put in a joint written statement which practically contained their defence. This written statement says that accused No. 1 is the son of Isaji Tajbhai, a member of the firm of Esaji and A. M. Jeewanji and Company, the agents of the Bombay Hajaz Steam Navigation Company and that he merely helps his father in the conduct of the business. No. 2 is the brother of A. M Jeewanji, another member of the firm. Accused No. 3 is merely an agent of the company for selling the tickets on commission. The accused state that they had no information of the damage to the 'Shahjehan" until her return to Bombay on the 6th of October. On the 29th of September, 1911, the Company found that there was a rush of pilgrims to Bombay who were eager to secure passage to go to the Haj. The demand for accommodation being great the rates per head rose daily. Whereas the ordinary rate was 45 rupees it rose to 65 rupees in the beginning of October and this figure rose to 120 rupees per head during the month of October. They fully believed that the repairs would be finished in five or six days and so continued to sell tickets. They pleaded that they did not dishonestly or fraudulently act in changing the date from the 20th to the 12th of October. They also returned the fares of the Hajis who demanded their fares back. The three Haj's in question had admitted that they never demanded their fares back. The agency had in the August voyage refunded Rs. 7,500 to the Hajis, on account at unforeseen delay on the request of the Commissioner of Police. They stated that they acted in good faith, and that the facts stated by the prosecution at the most amounted to a breach of contract. That prosecution had failed to establish offence under Section 415 I.P.C. and prayed that they may be discharged.

His worship said that he had given very caseful and anxious consideration to the evidence on either side, documentary as well as oral. To all the circumstances of the case as disclosed by that evidence and by all that had been urged on behalf of the defence and the prosecution. The conclusion that irresistibly forced itself on his mind was that accused No. 1 Gulam Hussain Miaji and accused No. 2 Ebrahimji M. Jeewanji must be convicted. He thought accused No. 2. Mahomed Fazul Abdulla Arab must be acquitted. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 are proved to be 'the managers of the business of the Hejaz Steam Navigation Company in September and October last and they attended to the fixing of the dates of sailing of the boats. Accused No. 1 and 2 by false representation deceived the three pilgrims and his worship found that they had fraudulently or dishonestly induced them to deliver to the Bombay Hejaz Steam Navigation Company the price of tickets.

Before concluding he wished to mention certain matters in connection with this case. He considered it his duty to respectfully draw the attention of Government to the state of pilgrim traffic as it appeared from the evidence. The inconvenience and loss caused to the Hajis on account of disproportionate fluctuations in rates of passage and the dishonest and vexatious delay in sailing, and suggested that some legistation should be soon enacted controlling these matters. He could not withhold recording his approbation of the manner in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. and those officers who helped him, worked up the case and conducted it opposed as they were to some of the best legal talents. Nor would it be proper to omit expressions of his thanks to the learned counsel for the assistance readily accorded to him. However, he cannot help remarking that greater part of the address of the counsel for accused No. 3 consisted of an attack on the police and especially on the Commissioner of Police for undertaking his prosecution. His worship had no desire to copy the diction of the learned counsel in commenting on the attack, but he would content himself by saying that it was as unjustifiable as it was vehement and undignified. Under the circumstances of the case the Commissioner of Police could not have done otherwise than launch the prosecution against all the three accused. The interest of several thousands of ignorant and illiterate Hajis had to be looked to.

The long delay in disposing of this case was due to accused No. 3 being away at Jeddah for a longer time than he was allowed by the High Court.

Mr. Velinker, on behalf of the accused Nos. 1 and 2 having asked for an appealable sentence, the Court sentenced accused Nos. 1 and 2 to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 750 each or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment each. Accused No. 3 was acquitted.

Mr. Dawar for accused No. 3 said that he was not concerned with the magistrate's admiration of the police. He was perfectly sure that he made no undignified or vehement attack on the Commissioner. His address was couched in most dignified language. He only protested against accused No. 3 being unnecessarily dragged into this case.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT SEQUEL.

Sheik Mahomed Isuf, a chaffeur in the employ of Mr. Jehanghir Bomanji Petit, was charged yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira with having driven his employer's motor-car in a rash and negligent manner, thereby injuring a horse belonging to Mr. Nusserwanji Dinshaw Vakil.

Mr. Vakil in his evidence said:—"I was driving my gig at 7-25 on the evening of Saturday, the 20th instant. I was driving down Nepean Road via Gowalia Tank Road. I saw Sergeant Redbrooke of the Bombay Police, who was on duty, putting up his hand for me to stop. I did so. I was driving on the left side of the road. Sergeant Redbrooke was about two yards to the right. There were also two police sepoys on duty. My syce at this time shouted and this made me turn my horse to the right to avoid a collision with the motor-car which was coming towards me. I just turned, but did not move forward. The motor-car struck the hind leg of my horse. The horse has been seriously injured and will have to be destroyed. I was offered Rs. 750 for it; no appreciable injury has been done to my gig. The accused was driving a motor-car which bore the number 644.'

Cross-examined the complainant said:—"I was driving. I have been driving the horse for the last two months. It was driven also by others. Sergeant Redbrooke was standing about ten yards from the corner of the road next to Messrs. Kemp and Company. There was a policeman at each lamp post. It is not true that there was a police sepoy in the centre of the road. The hood of my gig was up. I did not see the motor-car till it was near my horse. I turned my horse because of the sounding of the horn of the motor-car. It is not true that the accident took place at the corner opposite to Messrs. Kemp and Co. I do not admit that I was right in the way of the motor-car which was coming from Hughes Road. The motor-car stopped a couple of yards from the place of accident."

Sergeant Redbrooke, in his evidence, said: "On Saturday evening I was on duty near Messrs. Kemp and Co. At about 7-25 I was standing in the middle of the road. I was facing Gowalia Tank Road. I saw the complainant coming from Gowalia Tank Road. He was driving on the proper side of the road. I heard a motor-car horn and immediately afterwards saw the motor-car coming. It was being driven very fast, at a speed of about twenty miles an hour. I put up my hand to the driver of the gig to stop in order to avoid an accident and the complainant immediately stopped; meantime the motor-car dashed into the gig and its right wheel struck the horse's leg."

In cross-examination he said he had been in the Bombay Police Force since the 1st of June, 1912. He had had no experience of motor-cars. He knew something of speed as he had been in the cavalry and had also ridden bicycles.

The hearing was adjourned and the accused was released on bail.

A LOTTERY FRAUD.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Lalu Narotam, a Brahmin, and his two sons, Chota and Mania, stood charged with cheating Nandkorbai, a Hindu woman, in respect of Rs. 20,000, under circumstances already reported, at the instance of Inspector Smith.

The evidence in this case showed that the first two accused, who passed themselves off as astrologers, went to the complainant and offered to get for her a prize ticket in a lottery which would fetch her a sum of Rs. 45,000 if she paid them enough money to perform certain ceremonies at the Himalayas observing at the same time that they had got one of their constituents to win a prize. The complainant relying on these representations paid to the accused various sums of money aggregating about Rs. 20,000. The woman's suspicions were then aroused and the matter was reported to the police who arrested the accused and recovered the whole amount.

His worship, in delivering judgment, convicted the first two accused and discharged the third for want of evidence. The first was sentenced to 18 months' and the second to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months out of which were to be solitary.

DESERTERS FROM THE WORKHOUSE.

Mr. Frank Oliveira had before him yesterday three European deserters, Thomas William Selkirk, George Smith, and George William Cashier, who were charged by Sergeant Thompson with absenting themselves from the Government Workhouse.

They have all obtained leave on various pretexts and specially with the object of obtaining work.

Each deserter had an excuse for being absent, but was sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment

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THE following are candidates at the forthcoming election to the Bombay Legislative Council:—Mr. Karandikar and Khan Bahadur Khambatta for the Central Division munisipalities and local boards, and Sardar Mutalik for the Deccan Sardars.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Report for Cholera Epidemic Asked for.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President the Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji being the chair.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master moved, that in view of the present policy of the Corporation to close wholesale the wells in the city, as an anti-malarial measure, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to provide in each Ward at least one water-cistern with several taps, similar to the one provided at Pydhonee for the use of the public, (b) what would be the probable cost of these cisterns? (c) At what intervals is the Pydhonee cistern emptied and cleaned? When was it cleaned last.

In support of his proposition, Dr. Master said they knew very well that the poor people found it very difficult to get water, when their supply was shut up. As they had adopted a policy of closing the wells it was highly desirable to provide them with the cisterns of the type used at Pydhownie.

Dr. Jehangir seconded the proposition, which was carried.

OVERHEAD AERIAL LINES.

The Corporation then considered the following letter from the Commissioner regarding the construction of over-head aerial lines at Altamont and Anstey Roads:—

I consider it desiralbe to grant the permission asked for because there are many parts of Bombay in which electric supply is desired by residents but in which the demand is insufficient to allow of the Electric Company incurring the heavy expense of an underground cable, until at least, the demand is increased and has become permanent. So long as the lines pass the test, and the inspection for maintenance, of the Government Electrical Inspector, I do not think that danger or inconvenience to the public can be anticipated. As there is no Municipal objection to the proposal I request the sanction of the Corporation as required by Clause 8 (III) of the Bombay Electric License of 1905, subject to the following conditions:—(1) That the work is carried out and maintained to the satisfaction of the Government Electric Inspector; (2) that all the rules framed under Section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, in respect of aerial overhead construction are strictly adhered to; (3) that a fee of rupee 1 per pole per annum is paid in advance to the Municipality; (4) that the poles fixed in the street are removed or shifted at the cost of Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, when the Company are called upon by the Municipality to do so; (5) that any damage that may be caused to Municipal property by the operations of the Company is made good at the cost of the Company.

On the motion of the Hon Sir Pheroseshaw Mehta the letter was referred to the Tramways Committee.

The following proposition standing in the name of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla was than carried:—That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the broken up and slushy condition of Currey Road, toaccumulation of water in several parts and to the inconvenience felt by the pedestrians and the vehicular traffic on account of excavation work going on near the Currey Road level crossing, and he be requested to take such steps as may be deemed desirable for remedying the same, reporting the action taken to the Corporation.'

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

In accordance with a previous notice, the hon. Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta moved 'that the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the Health Officer and place before the Corporation a report on the detailed measures taken by his Department to deal with the recent outbreak of cholera in the city as well as to investigate the causes of its occurrence as far as they could be ascertained."

In support of his proposition, Sir Pherozeshaw said by the motion, he did not mean any reflection on the Health Department, nor was there anything of a personal nature. On the contrary, the Commissioner was good enough, at the time of the outbreak of cholera to submit a report of what, he thought, might be the causes of the outbreak. A report at that stage must naturally be inperfect and could not be one for their guidance in the future. What they really wanted was a report of a somewhat scientific character and he thought Mr. Wacha had done great service to them by laying before them what he called conundrums. He had no doubt that every useful measure that had been suggested was taken, but what he wanted was to have on the record what measures were necesrary to be taken to check the outbreak as it would be very valuable to them for future guidance. It was very desirable, he said, to have a report especially on the opinions as to the causes of the out-break.

Dr. Jehangir, in seconding the proposition, said that they should move on the lines taken up in Europe in inquiring into the causes of various epidemic diseases.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said for the last few years cholera seemed to be due to outside influences such as the Pandharpur fairs, However, a doubt had been left in his mind that the exact cause of the epidemic had not been ascertained, They could not say whether it was due to the water they were using or whether it was due to any other causes that had not been ascertained, It was therefore absolutely necessary that an inquiry should take place and that their Health Officer should come to a definite conclusion as to its causes to enable them to take measures to prevent its outbreak.

The Commissioner said that as he had asked Dr. Turner to make a report as soon as possible the latter had done so and it was now actually in the press and would be before them in the August agenda. He simply drew their attention to that fact in order that councillors might not complain that the report was unduly hurried through. It did not deal with the scientific side and possibly more inquiry would be necessary in that respect.

With regard to Sir Bhalchandra's remarks he said the question could not be decided by one man,

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Urgency was granted to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Secretary to Government, enquiring whether the Corporation would have any objection to the appointment of Mr. Mackison as a member, nominated by Government, of the Smoke Nuisances Commission.

The Commissioner, in his letter, stated Mr. Mackison would undoubtedly be a most useful member of the Commission and his appointment would not interfere with his ordinary work. I accordingly beg to recommend that no objection should be made to his appointment. It is a matter for the consideration of the Corporation whether Government should not be asked to nominate the Executive Health Officer also as a member of the Commission. It is the duty of the Heath Department to 'observe the effect of any trade practice which may be deleterious to the public health, and an excess of smoke from a factory might clearly be deleterious. If any medical man is to be a member of the Commission I think that he should be the Executive Health Officer."

Sir Dinsha Petit moved that Government be informed that the Corporation have no objection to the Executive Engineer being appointed on the Commission.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said that the Health Officer was the proper person to be appointed.

The Commissioner said that since writing his letter he had seen Dr. Turner and the latter asked not to be appointed to the Commission as he thought that his powers under the Act would not be affected.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said Government had done well in not appointing Dr. Turner on the Commmission, the object of appointing which was not to prosecute the mill-owners but to help and advise them in getting rid of smoke nuisance.

Mr. J B. Petit said it was regrettable that the Health Officer could not find a seat on the Commission.

Sir Pherozesha asked why they should give up their Executive Engineer who had enough work to do, on a 'Commission, half the number of which was to be appointed by Government and the constitution of which was objectionable. He thought that neither the Health Officer nor the Executive Engineer should be appointed on a body which worked independently of their executive head, the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Wacha agreed with Sir Pherozeshaw and moved an amendment to the effect that the Corporation regretted that they could not spare the services of their Executive Engineer.

Dr. Master seconded the amendment.

The Commissioner said he would rather have a link with the Commission than no link.

The Corporation them adjourned.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Resumption of the Harwood League.

BIG GUNNERS' VICTORY.

R. G. A. (4): HORNETS (0).

After two days had been rendered blank by inclement weather, football was resumed on the Cooperage last evening when the R. G. A. met and defeated the Hornets by 4 goals to nil. Generally speaking play was one-sided, but the proceedings were not without interest.

The Gunners started against the wind, and the Civilians were first to attack, Quinn being tested (unsuccessfully) early in the game. Retaliating, the R. G. A. got close home and, after Robinson had shot wide, their forwards came back in a rush, Roche scoring easily. A few seconds later Navin saved from Robinson, and, clearing well, his colleagues were able to transfer play to neutral territory, even to the artillery second line of defence, but no further, except once when Downes all but beat Quinn. At the other end the soldiers were as effective in attack, as in defence and before half-time Howe scored a second goal.

The second half did not differ a great deal from the first. Both teams had shares of the attack in the earlier stages, but the Gunners maintained a marked superiority although they were frequently pressed. Navin brought off some clever saves, but he was ultimately beaten by Spain and Roche. As a mattter of fact Navin's goal-keeping was the great feature of the last fifteen minutes of the game. The Gunner forwards showed an excellent form and a decided improvement on some previous performances.

The final score was:—

R. G. A. .... 4 goals.
Hornets .... nil.

The teams were:—

R. G. A.—Goal, Quinn; back, Roach and Hawkins; half-backs, Jerran, Thompson and Roke; forwards, Bakewell, Howe, Roche, Spain and Robinson.

HORNETS.—Goal, Navin; backs, Cottrell and James; half-backs, Ali Khan, Ashton and Bradbury; forwards, Garrick, James (sr), Downes, Windsor and Edwardes.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. For	Goals. A.	P.
R. Warwicks ...	6	5	1	0	16	3	11
R. G. Artillery ...	7	4	2	1	18	8	10
R. A. Temperance ...	6	4	1	1	10	5	9
Bombay Gymkhana...	6	3	1	2	12	5	7
Byculla M.I.... ...	6	1	2	3	4	10	4
Hornets ...	7	2	0	5	4	19	4
Bombay Athletic ...	6	1	1	4	8	9	3
Y. M. C. A.	6	1	0	5	8	17	2

THE CALCUTTA SHIELD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 22.

In the I. F. A. challenge shield competition third round the Black Watch met the Middlesex Regiment this evening on the Calcutta ground and the match was witnessed by a huge crowd. The game ended in a win for the Black Watch by a goal to love although during the second half their opponents certainly had the bigger share of the game. The game was marked by a disgraceful incident when one of the Black Watch men hit a player of the opposite side. The matter comes up before the I. F. A. council to-morrow.

With reference to a fight that took place three days ago between a player of the Customs and one of the R. G. A the council of the I. F. A. have suspended the Gunner till the end of 1913 and the other man till the 31st of May, 1913. Both of them are also disqualified from taking any part in games run under I. F. A. rules during the periods a suspension.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

End of a Successful Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 22.

Saturday night saw the close of the "All South India" Boxing Tournament. There was a round of special contest between Lieut. Magrath, Supply and Transport Corps, and Lieut. Curtis. 8th Battery. It, however, lasted only one round, Magrath knocking out his man.

Private Boyle, 7th Hussars, then entered the ring with Private Fisher, Cameron Highlanders, for a special 10-round contest. At the end of the sixth round. they were even on points. Boyle afterwards became distressed and clinched badly, and Fisher, went to the boards once. The final round, nevertheless, saw the fight awarded to Fisher, after quite the best fight of the evening.

A special 6-round contest was fought between Private Barrett, 7th Hussars, and Private Inches, Camerons. The first three rounds were without incident. After that Inches got in some severe work, Barrett just holding his own. Inches won on points.

The last contest was for a purse subscribed on the spot for a return fight between Shoeing Smith Butler, 7th Hussars, and Gunner Barker, "S" Battery, who had put up such a close contest on Wednesday. There was little to choose between them all through, for while Barker got some punishing blows on the ribs and the body generally, Butler contrived to spoil his opponent's good looks. Finally Butler spurted gamely and won a fine battle.

In the final for Novices 9st., 7 lbs. Pte. Inches beat Pte. Lionett, Royal Warwicks, and in the final for Novices 10 st. 7 lbs., Pte Douglas, Camerons, beat Pte. Meredith, 7th Hussars.

Next month, it was announced, two 20-round contests will be arranged between Pte. Harris, 14th Hussars, and Pte. Osborne, winner of the Delhi Durbar Belt, and between Driver Sampson, 'S' Battery, and Pte. Lyons, 14th Hussars.

POLO AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 22.

Owing to the very inclement state of the weather, and soft condition of the ground, the final of the polo tournament could not be played this afternoon. It has been postponed until to-morrow morning.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

Appointment of Handicapper from England.

THE Calcutta Turf Club are to be congratulated on having been successful in procuring the services of a handicapper from England in the person of Mr. Arthur Fawcett. For many years Mr. Fawcett was one of the Jockey Clubs' licensed starters, and this year became one of the licensed handicappers, of whom there are nine in all.

It will be recalled that three years ago, the C.T.C. procured the services of one of the Jockey Club handicappers, Mr. Rowland Leigh, and the great success that attended his initial efforts at the winter season's meeting proved the wisdom of the step taken by the C. T. C. in introducing a handicapper from England. Mr. Leigh unfortunately was unable to stand the Indian climatic conditions, and was reluctantly compelled to throw up his appointment before the close of the season.

A further attempt was made to procure the services of Home man, but was unavailing. Consequently, the Australian field was turned to, and a successful selection was made in the choice of Mr. Griffiths. For two years, Mr. Griffiths carried out his work in a very successful manner, and his resignation last March was accepted with much regret. Since then the stewards have been casting around for a suitable handicapper, and the fact of their procuring an official from Home will be received on all sides with satisfaction.

Mr. Fawcett, we understand, is due to arrive in India some time in August to take up his duties, and will go first to Poona to witness the racing there. He will handicap for the winter season in Calcutta, and if his work is attended with the same amount of success that his predecessors from England attained, the Indian Turf will have gained a notable addition.

As previously stated Mr. Holder will officiate as handicapper for the approaching Monsoon season.

HIGH COURT—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

998-08—S A Tyabji —Krishnaiya Subhaya and others—Narandas Kanji—Little.
1041-08—Ardesir—Ruttonbai widow vs Lakhmivahoo widow—Bh K G Payne—Captain and Dastur.
556-12—Motichand—B Purshotumdas vs H Harmukhrai Malvi.
17-12—Ardesir Hara hbai vs Jamnabai Shroff.
1014-11—Mulla Sukinaboo vs A K A H Mansjiwala Maniccnd Jehangir Mulla.
7243-10 Edgelow R Narandas vs S Dhudha Kanga and S

Testamentary Suits.

24-08—Mulla Sagoonabai vs TulajiLaximon Thakurdas
17-11—R B and Nagindas, Bhanbai vs Thakur Mowji Gagoo Dadachanji and S.
18-11—Ardeshir Valibhai Jasa vs Ismail Noor Mahomed F P Pavri.
20-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Bibibai vs Kulsambai widow Jehangir M and B.
22-11—Shamrao M and H Balwant Balkrishna vs Yeshwant L Pilgaokar Chitnis,
23-11—R B and Nagindas Bai Mangu widow vs Chhaganlal Jayshanker Bhaishanker.
24-11—Jehangir M and S Kulsambai vs Bai Bibibai R B and Nagindas.
25-11—Nanu H and Co Bai Valbhaji Ramji vs Mulji Jeewan K J Dubash,
3-12—Motichand C M Ismailji vs Bai Sakunbai Mehta and D.
5-12—Nanu H and Co Munshi Saheb Allabux vs Reobab Payne and Co.
7-12—Madhowji Madhowji Virji vs Lakhmidas Mowji Tyabji
9-12—Motichand and D M N Sukal vs C Narandas R B and Nagindas
10-12—Patell and E P B Karanjia vs A M Karanjia M and Dalpatram

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)

Short Causes.

1111-03 Payne and Co S B Bharucha vs C J Mody and another.
236-12 Patel and E Piraji Malaji vs Mahomed Taki Haji Abdulla and others S A Tyabji.
310-12 Patel and E Piraji Malaji vs Nathu Bhutajee Ard H D and Co.
554-12 Tyebji D and Co Narbat Khambai vs Gulam Hoosein Hasham and others.
588-12 Mulji K and T Bhimaji Chatraji vs Balla Appa Laxmon Appa and others.
589-12 Ard H D and Co Rylands and Sons vs Brijlal and Son.
591-12 Shamrao M and H Panaji Premaji vs Umedmal Lombaji,
614-12 Sham M and H Haji Mahomed Haji Bakur vs Hanchand R Mayakar.
653-12 Cap and V Damji Haji and Co vs Sha Manilal Jugjiwan Mulji K and T,
654-12 Patel and E Pu batibai vs Purshotam Balaji Jeh G and B.
659-12 Mehta and D-Kapper Dhulla and Co vs Z Alikhan.
691-12 Dubash and P Premanand Chaganlal vs Tribhowan Chagan Kanga and S
707-12 Manchersha and N Mangaldas Nagindas Motiwala vs Abdul Razak Sulaman Abdul Wahed.
709-12 Mat J and M Ryril vs Kikabhoy Rajaba'ly.
713-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs G E Tajbhoy-Bick Mr and R
7-14 Unwalla P N P Pusraj Faoji vs Abdul Razuk Sulleman.
718-12 Mehta and D A Kikabhoy vs Noorbhoy Budhabhai.
721-12 Payne and Co Vithaldas Goculdas vs Basantlal Gorakhram.
723-12 Unwalla and P Haji Abba Ladha vs Fakir Mahomed Bahadur
730-12 Daph F N D Bhimrao Atmaram vs Ramchandra Malhar Deshpande,

Undefended New Long Cases.

466-12 Edg G W and Co A H Badasha vs P J Padsha and others,

Long Causes.

101-11 Payne D P Mehta vs B Bhanoobhai Edgelow.
47-09 Baghavaya Maniabai vs Ayshabai Edgelow.
233-03 Malvi—Jaidyal Luchminarayen and others vs Monje Shamjee—Ard H D and Co.
248-03 Malvi—Narayen Shivprasad vs Jayantilal Raghoobhai Ard H D and Co.
249-03 Malvi Jaydayal Lachminarayen vs D J Tata Ard H D and Co
252-03 Malvi Hanumanbux Harmukhrai vs Varajlal Oodhowji Bhai K and G
263-03 Malvi Hanumanbux Harmukhrai vs Jayantilal Raghoobhai Ard H D and Co.
309-03 Malvi Jitmal Kanayalal vs. Ebid Umersey Ard H D and Co.
310-03 Malvi Jitmal Kanayalal vs Shamji Ladha Ard H D and Co.
311-03 Malvi Mansraj Rambhagut vs Ebji Umersey Ard H D and Co.
687-02 Malvi Gooniram Harmukhrai vs Luxmonbhai Dayabhai Ard H D and Co.
160 7211-03 Malvi Jitmal Ramanand vs Sitaram Kissondyal Ard H D and Co.
722-10—Bicknell Sukhanand Gurmukhrai vs Punalal Lackmichand J m R and D
623-11—Motichand Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamjiwala vs Ashmabai Mulla
375-12—Captain Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru vs Vazeer Begum widow Crawford
292-07—Ardeshir Kanayalal Basudevdas vs Shankerdas Shivlal Daphtary
898-09—Mulla Jasoopji Sudarmal vs Mehraj Gungabux Ardeshir
936-09—Jehangir J and B Phirozsha and Co vs D M Darukhanawala and Co Pestonji R and K and Co
616-10—Kanga and S Ramgopal Madhowprasad vs Mansharlal Chotalal Ardeshir
638-10—Hiralal and Co Bulbichand Shyamlal vs Lalla Ganga Sahai Telchand Mehta and D
736-10—Sabnis and G Vala alias Ashood widow vs Hisha Mudin bin Mahomed Hoosein Tyaji D and Co
936-10—Mehta and D Mohomlal Purshotam vs The Ahmedabad Merchants Spg and Mills Co Ltd. Motichand and D
147-11—Captain Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Jamalshana Nimak Khan.
794-11—Malvi Gokalthram Sadoram vs Tricumlal Chakabhai R B and Nagindas.

In re Ind Coy's act VI of

1882 Wadia G and Co In Re Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd vs Mulraj Khatao Payne and Co-

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice HEATON.)

Long Causes.

491-09—Little—Vithuldas Narandas and another vs Narotumdas Jetharam and others Dikshit.
733-05—Craigie—S. A. Wagh and others vs B. S. Wagh and others—Malvi

THE VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1912.

There will be drill in the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 23rd instant from 6 to 7-15 p. m.

All recruits of the current season are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6. a.m., on the 21st July, to 6 a.m., on the 22nd July :—

	Attacks.	Death.
Plague ...	2	1
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		118
Same date last year		75
Small-pox	1	1

CHOLERA RETURNS.

The following are the returns of the cholera cases and deaths for the 24 hours ending 5 a.m., yesterday :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Umarkhadi	0	1
Dongri	1	0
Market	1	1
Dhobi Talao	1	1
Mahalakshmi	1	1
Tarwadi	1	1
Second Nagpada	1	0
Byculla	1	1
Worli	1	1
Total...	8	7

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Dengue has invaded the Calcutta Police Court and the first victim it has claimed is the Fifth Presidency Magistrate who is laid up.

Professor C. W. Peake, of the Presidency College, has left Calcutta on special duty in connection with the scheme for the Dacca University. He will probably spend a month in Dacca.

Every man in the Governor of Bengal's Body-guard, when the Government are pleased to sanction it, will wear a medal. This ought to be a record in Body-guards.—"Englishman."

His Excellency the Viceroy presented sanads yesterday morning at Viceregal Lodge to Babus Dasarathi Banarjee, Nagendra Nath Chatterjee and India Kumar Banerjee.

Mr. Hriday Nath Kanzru has returned from England and will take up the headship of the branch of Servants of India Society which opens in the United Provinces at the end of the year,

The Madras Government have approved the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction to train an extra batch of students of the lower elementary grade in eight aided training schools for masters.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 has already been subscribed towards the Louie Lawrence (late Mrs. Lawrence) Memorial Fund at Karachi. Mahomedan ladies have spontaneously come forward as donors.

The "Sanjibani" understands that the Indian Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, and similar other public bodies will protest against the proposal of filling up College square tank, Calcutta.

There are at present on the books of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, 561 licensed motor-cars for the whole of Burma. There have also been issued 818 drivers' licenses which, however, apply only to Rangoon town.

The President of the United States of Brazil has appointed Mr. Joakim D. S. Nahapiet of Messrs. Joakim Nahapiet and Co., of Calcutta, to represent the Republic of Brazil in Calcutta, with jurisdiction over the occidental Provinces of Bengal.

The appeal of Constable Tulsa Singh, accused of murdering Police Inspector Habibali of Lahore, came up in the Chief Court, Lahore, yesterday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Robertson, but was postponed to the 30th of July owing to the accused being undefended.

During the past year there were seventy-one wrecks in Indian waters involving the loss of forty-five lives and 12,308 tons. The largest single contributor to this loss of life and tonnage was the steamer "Fifshire," which, with thirty-five passengers and a crew of seventy on board, ran ashore in the Gulf of Aden and quickly became a total wreck Twenty-four lives were lost,

Sport at any price seems to be the unwritten watchwood of the children of India just now. It was mentioned how the Burmese youths had taken possession of the streets of Rangoon for use as football grounds. The complaint now comes from Madras that the Eurasian boys have converted the streets of Georgetown into hockey grounds. This is a pretty good argument for more parks and play grounds anyway.

Wrapped in a warm shawl, a little Bengali girl, aged 4 months and 20 days, was discovered on one of the benches of the female intermediate waiting rooms at Howrah Station, where she had been left by her parents, who according to the statements of the ayah, appear to have been Brahmins in straitened circumstances. The child has been taken charge of by the Civil Surgeon of Howrah and placed in the hospital, pending further enquiries.

The growth of the export tobacco trade of India during the last two or three years has been very encouraging. In 1909-10 exports of unmanufactured Indian tobacco amounted to 94.961 cwts; in the following year they rose to 157,281 cwts., and last year 236,465 cwts. were exported. Manufactured tobacco exports increased from 14,000 to nearly 18,000 cwts. in the same period. The manufactured leaf goes chiefly to the Straits, Aden, China, Germany, France and Holland.

A site has at last been secured for the "Tomory" Hostel in Amherst Street First Lane, Calcutta, and as soon as plans have passed the Municipal and Government authorities, building operations will be begun. It is hoped that the hostel will be ready for occupation by the beginning of next session. The cost of the site (which is an expensive one) and the building will be met partly by contributions to the "Tomory Memorial Fund," partly by a Government grant, and partly from other sources.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust will respect, as far as is practicable, the susceptibilities of all creeds. No temple, mosque or church, will be called into question provided a reasonable alternative can be found. An illustration of this may be found in the fact that the mosque in Chitpur-road and the temple in Surti Bagan Lane have been carefully avoided. The acquisition of condemned property will probably cause more trouble than is necessary, as it is already obvious that many objections will be lodged for purely sentimental reasons.

The temerity or ignorance of some people exceeds belief, writes a Bangalore correspondent. It might be thought that even the most ignorant would be aware of the consequences of touching a high tension electrical wire, but apparently there are many foolhardy people about. Thus it seems that Munisawmy notwithstanding the fact that he was line cooly employed by the Mysore Electrical Department, was on Sunday killed by an electrical wire. He swarmed up an electric street lighting post to release a paper kite that had become entangled in the wires and having grasped the wire received a severe shock, from the effects of which he died almost immediately.

At the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Bakewell, a suit was called on for hearing in which the Zemindar of Sivagiri sought to recover from Mr. A. J. Buckle, late Manager of the "Madras Times," the sum of Rs. 30,000, which the plaintiff had advanced the defendant in the course of his employment in the above capacity from about the middle of 1910. The defendant pleaded that the money was not re-payable before the expiration of a year. When the case was called on, it was reported to his lordship that the defendant, in liquidation of the amount, had transferred to the Zemindar his right in the "Coronation Durbar Souvenir Album" and that the matter had been settled out of court.

The report on the Burma Census was issued last month, and very absorbing it is too. Mr. Morgan Webb's conclusions, based on irrefutable figures, should be of the utmost value to the administrator and to the student of the political economy of Burma. From this report it is clear beyond a shadow of doubt that the Burman has more than held his own in the last decade and is apparently going to do the same for the next ten years. The alarm that the Burmans are being ousted from a place in the sun has been proved to be false. But it is a fact that the alien Indian and Chinaman have a large holding in the industrial field simply because, according to Mr. Morgan Webb, there are only just enough Burmans to go round for agriculture.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years

BY THE WAY.

THE JUBILEE OF HAILEYBURY.

Haileybury, which has been holding jubilee festivities, can claim some kind of continuity with the original college at which the civil servants of "John Company" were trained. When their place was taken by the "competition wallah" after the Mutiny the building became derelict, and was in danger of being turned into a lunatic asylum. It was finally secured for a public school on novel lines which would combine economy with efficiency. The experiment proved successful from the start, thanks mainly to the energy and tact of the Rev. A. G. Butler, the first Headmaster, an Oriel don, who edited Cicero's Philippics, and wrote a striking poem about the woes of the agricultural labourer. Haileybury was the first public school conducted on the "hostel" system, and all the House Masters but three must be bachelors and reside at their dormitories.

THE "BLUE RIBBON" OF BUDDING COMPOSERS.

The Mendelssohn Scholarship for Composition, which has just been won by a young Londoner, is musical students' "blue ribbon," and was the English memorial to the great German composer who loved England. The first £1,000 of the endowment was raised by a performance of "Elijah." Nearly all the Mendelssohn Scholars have made a name in the musical world. The first Scholars was the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, who won after a "tie" with the late Sir Joseph Barnby. Sir F. H. Cowen, was declared the winner when only thirteen years of age, but relinquished the honour because his parents objected to the condition that their son's musical education should be carried on entirely at the discretion of the Scholarship Committee.

AN INTOLERABLE PERSON.

In the current number of the "Revue" the famous Danish litterateur, Georg Brandes, tells several anecdotes of his famous compatriot, Hans Christian Andersen, whose acquaintance he made as a child. The famous writer of fairy-tales was intensely proud of his literary achievements, proud to the extent that he would never tolerate the merest shadow of criticism. He himself said, "My soul is never happy save when I am the object of general admiration." One day at the first night of Ibsen's "Court Pretenders" a lady asked him for his opinion of Ibsen. His only reply was the angry exclamation, "Have you never heard on a Danish poet called Hans Christian Andersen ?"

ANDERSEN'S TEST FOR POISON.

Andersen seems to have been an intolerable person. He once received a case of preserves as a gift, and immediately sent them on to an intimate lady friend. The next week he paid her a visit. "You have not felt unwell ?" "Not at all," was the reply. How lucky ! I thought the preserves were poisoned. So I said to myself, 'My friend is the bravest of women. I'll send her a sample. I am overjoyed to hear, as I hoped, that there was no danger." On another occasion, when he attained Court favour, he revenged himself upon a clergyman who had refused him communion on account of his poverty by paying him a visit in the borrowed Royal carriage attended by scarlet flunkeys. Such an exploit is harmless and legitimate ; but to experiment with poisons on one's dearest friend is hardly a lovable trait even in a fairy-tale writer.

THE LATE PROFESSOR STRASBURGER AND KEW.

In the just issued Kew "Bulletin" it is stated that the Late Professor Strasburger was an enthusiastic visitor and admirer of the Royal Botanic Gardens and their treasures which his keen eye was quick to discover. He was never tired of pointing out the precious opportunities which await there the botanist who will avail himself of the hospitality of the establishment. He himself had not the time to settle down at Kew for research work, but he drew repeatedly on the resources of the Gardens and the Herbarium during a period of more than thirty-five years. He was awarded the gold medal of the Linnean Society in 1905, and in 1908 was one of the seven recipients of the Darwin-Wallace medal, bestowed by the same society on the occasion of the Darwin-Wallace celebration.

"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET."

Miss Braddon occupies the place of honour in the July "Bookman." In an interesting sketch of the writer and her work, Clive Holland tells the story of the success of "Lady Audley's Secret," first published in 1862. It was written when Miss Braddon was quite a young girl, and commenced to run in a periodical called "Robin Goodfellow." This unfortunately came to an end after the twelfth number, and the story would probably have remained in its fragmentary stage had Miss Braddon not received an appreciative letter from J. B. Buckstone, the actor, who entreated her to finish it. The story was accordingly continued in another magazine, and attracted the attention of Tinsley Brothers, the publishers who brought it out in three volumes. A week afterwards all the world was talking of it, and edition after edition was called for in rapid succession.

SOME FAMOUS CONTEMPORARIES.

Miss Braddon, in the course of her long life, has known many celebrated people. "I several times met Robert Browning," she said to the writer of the article, "by whose personality I was greatly charmed, and I have been a devoted reader of his poetry. Tennyson, unfortunately, I have never met. I should have, indeed, liked to do so, for I have loved him from the day I read 'The Idylls of the King.'" She spoke of Charles Reade as "one of the kindest of men, with a heart open as the day to melting charity stopping at no effort to help the wronged and the oppressed, a delightful companion, and ever at his best in conversation where his hearers were fit and few." Wilkie Collins, who passed away now many years ago, she knew quite well, but she never met either Dickens or Thackeray, and has many regrets that she did not do so. The "Bookman" article has a number of special illustrations.

NEW STARS FOR THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Those who wish to fly the correct American flag now must add two stars to the forty-six which were the proper number a fortnight ago. By the Constitution a star must be added to the flag on July 4, following the admission of any new State to the Union, and last January, President Taft signed the proclamations under which the territories of New Mexico and Arizona attained full State honours. The forty-seventh and forty-eighth stars will just fill up the corner of the flag devoted to the individual States' stellar symbols, and the six rows of eight stars each are likly to remain long undisturbed, as only Alaska and the Indian Territory now remain without full sovereign statehood, and there is little prospect of these being promoted for many years to come.

AN AUSTRALIAN RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

Rev. F. C. Spurr, of Melbourne, sends to the "Christian World" some particulars of the recently taken religious census for Australia. The vast majority of the people claim to belong to one or other of the churches. The Episcopal Church is at the top with 1,710,443 adherents ; Roman Catholics and "other" Catholics, whatever that may mean, come next with a total of 999,450 persons. Then follow Presbyterians and Methodists, each with more than half a million adherents ; Congregationalists and Baptists between them number 160,000 ; "Undefined" Protestants, 109,861 ; Lutherans, 72,395 ; Unitarians are at the bottom of the list with 2,175 adherents ; Freethinkers return themselves as numbering 3,254 ; Agnostics, 3,084 ; Atheists, 579 ; while over 110,000 persons declined to make any declaration whatever.

"QUITE SUPERFICIAL."

The figures, while valuable, are, Mr. Spurr says, quite superficial. "More than four millions of people claim to belong to the Churches. If the claim were real, then we should require to build many more churches than we at present possess. But, as a fact, not 25 per cent. of the population attend church regularly. There is much to be thankful for, but the condition of things is distinctly unsatisfactory. Abstinence from church, however, according to the census figures, is not due to the spread of Agnostic or Atheistic principles; it finds its reason in the sheer indifference of the majority of the people." The indifference has, according to Mr. Spurr, no intellectual basis whatever in the vast majority of cases.

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In every country and in every clime, the supremacy of Sanatogen among tonic foods and reconstituent remedies is now as abundantly recognised and as warmly praised as it is in Great Britain.

It exercises the most powerful influence over all disorders of the nervous system which manifest themselves in such depressing symptoms as Insomnia, Uncontrollable Lassitude, Disinclination for Mental and Physical Activity, Loss of Memory, so-called "Nervous Dyspepsia," Anæmia and Neurasthenia.

With its use, these alarming symptoms rapidly disappear. The patient regains his normal outlook on life, takes a keener interest in his work and play, and feels better than he ever did.

The Right Hon. Sir John Gorst writes : "Sir John Gorst has taken Sanatogen with excellent results. It was also used by a daughter of his with great benefit."

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay writes : "I use Sanatogen every now and then, under my doctor's advice, and always derive great benefit from it."

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Sanatogen has been endorsed by over sixteen thousand physicians, including ten physicians to crowned heads.

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Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. If *you* are feeling run down or are suffering from any nervous weakness or disorder try Sanatogen *to-day*. It cannot fail to benefit you as it has benefited those mentioned above.

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E. F. SKINNER.

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Fill in the Coupon below and post at once, as the edition is limited. Address: Mackenzie Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

It is well worth the trouble of writing for. It tells how to make all the well-known kinds of bread, family cakes, pie crusts, puddings in a simpler and better way with

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DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, *Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.* "I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.* "I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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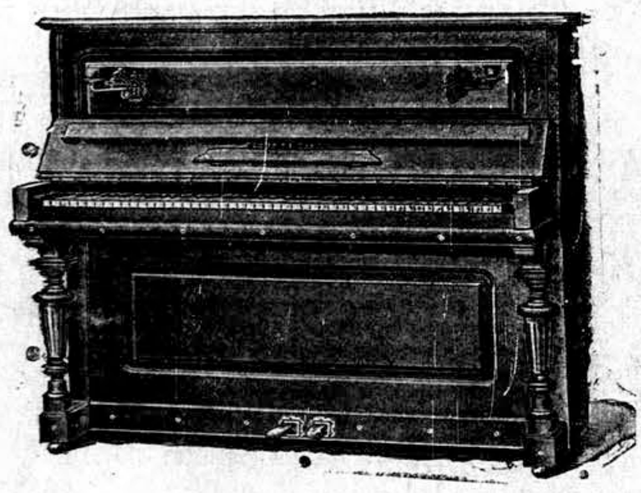

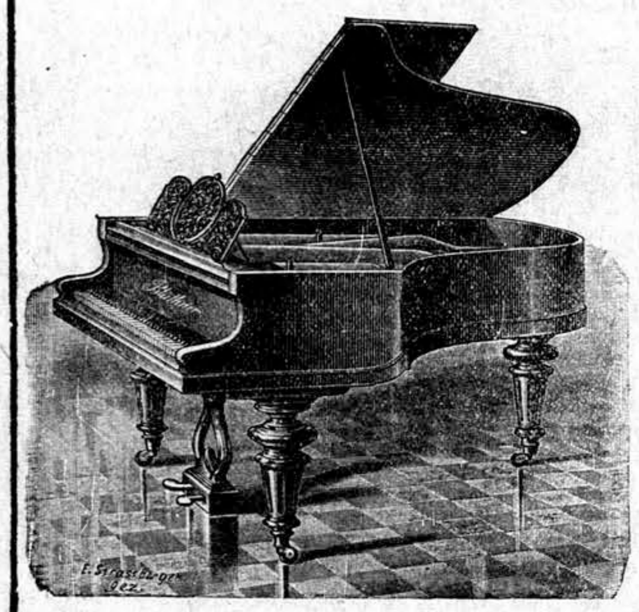

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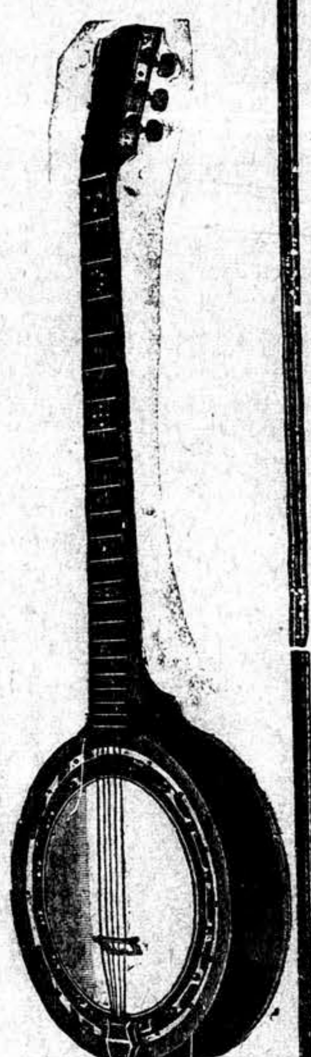

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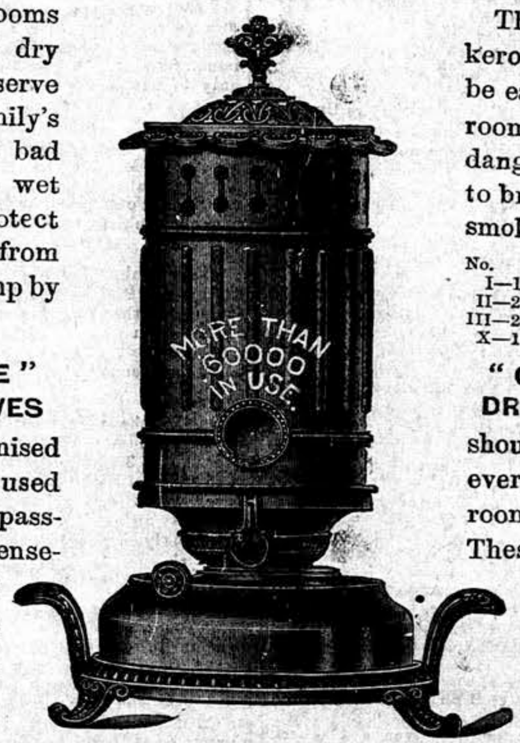

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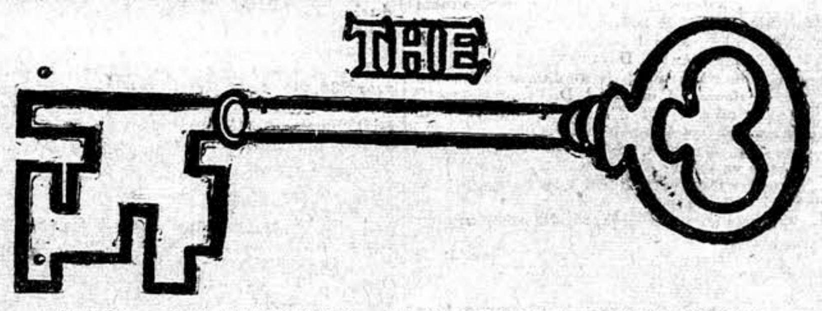

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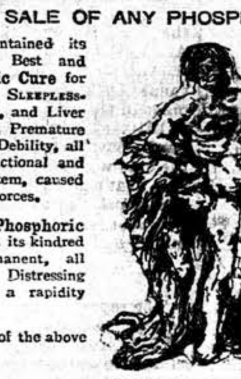

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